

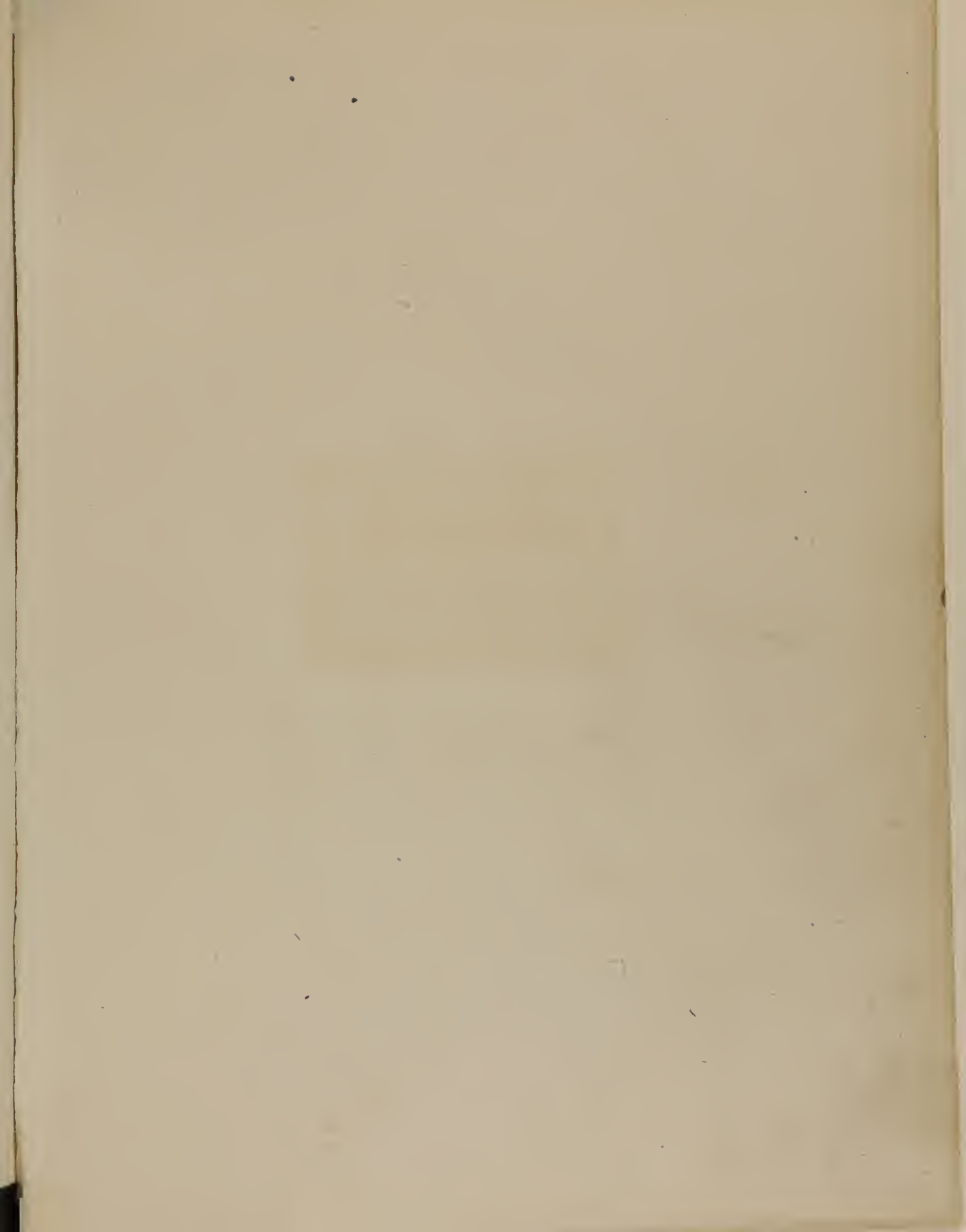
Surgeon General's Office

LIBRARY

Section,

No. 13761

*L. H. ...*





GEORGE W. W. W. W. W.

Gen. W. W. W.

W. W. W.

A

# HISTORY

OF THE

## Jefferson Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY

JAMES F. GAYLEY, M.D.

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE EARLY PROFESSORS.

Surgical  
LIBRARY  
W 13761  
Washington

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND ENGRAVINGS.

PHILADELPHIA:

JOSEPH M. WILSON,

No. 111 SOUTH TENTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.

1858.

Annex  
W  
19  
J+5Ga  
1858

Reel: 78-20-8.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by  
JOSEPH M. WILSON,  
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of  
Pennsylvania.

---

STEREOTYPED BY L. JOHNSON & CO.  
PHILADELPHIA

TO THE

ALUMNI

OF THE

Jefferson Medical College

OF PHILADELPHIA,

THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

JOSEPH M. WILSON.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 22, 1858.*



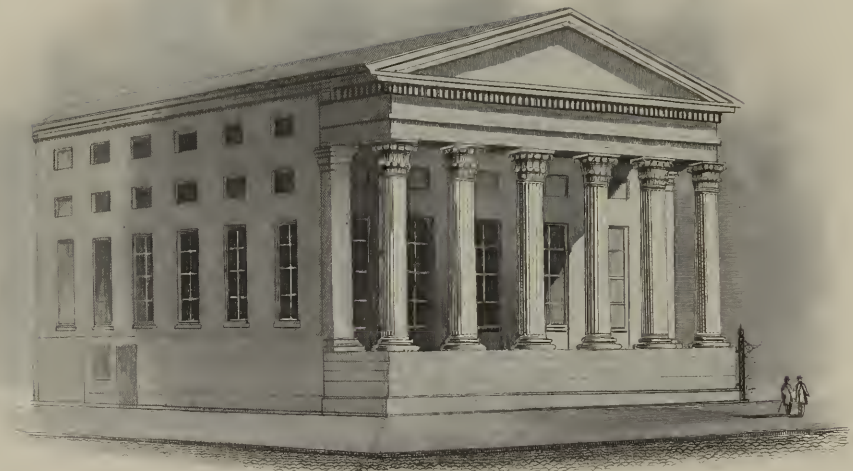


# CONTENTS.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M.D. (FRONTISPIECE.)	
ENGRAVING OF THE COLLEGE BUILDING.	
DEDICATION OF THE WORK TO THE ALUMNI.	PAGE
HISTORY OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.....	13
SKETCH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, WITH AN ENGRAVING.....	22
SKETCH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, WITH AN ENGRAVING.....	24
NOTICES OF INSTITUTIONS VALUABLE TO THE STUDENT OF MEDICINE.....	24
SKETCH OF THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, WITH AN ENGRAVING.....	25
BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M.D., WITH A PORTRAIT.....	26
JACOB GREEN, M.D., WITH A PORTRAIT.....	31
JOHN EBERLE, M.D.....	35
SAMUEL MCCLELLAN, M.D., WITH A PORTRAIT.....	37
WILLIAM P. C. BARTON, M.D.....	37
BENJAMIN RUSH RHEES.....	38
SAMUEL COLHOUN, M.D., WITH A PORTRAIT.....	41
DANIEL DRAKE, M.D.....	42
GRANVILLE SHARPE PATTISON, M.D., WITH A PORTRAIT.....	45
JOHN REVERE, M.D., WITH A PORTRAIT.....	46
FRANCIS SMITH BEATTIE, M.D.,.....	46
OFFICERS AND FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.....	47
GRADUATES FROM 1826 TO 1857, INCLUSIVE.....	49
GRADUATES OF THE CLASS OF 1858, WITH TITLES OF THESES.....	59

## PORTRAITS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., LL.D.,	INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &c.
JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D.,	GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.
JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D.,	THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D.,	OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D.,	CHEMISTRY.
SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D.,	INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D.,	MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.
THOMAS D. MUTTER, M.D., LL.D.,	EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.
ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D.,	EMERITUS PROF. OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.



( Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia )

# HISTORY

OF THE

## JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE, at Canonsburg, Pa., under whose auspices the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia was first organized, has long held a prominent place among our literary institutions, and for more than half a century has been contributing, year after year, a respectable contingent of educated intellect to our country. Her alumni are spread all over the land, engaged in the various departments of trade and manufactures, in agriculture, statesmanship, in the professions of law, medicine, and theology, and in establishing and conducting other seminaries of learning. Thus, in their varied positions, they are engaged in extending the benign influences of sound learning and an elevating morality in the several communities among which an overruling Providence has cast their lot.

It would, no doubt, interest many to become acquainted with her useful history, from the establishment of the log-cabin schools of McMillan and Dodd on our western frontier—then a wilderness with settlers few and far between—to her present prosperous condition,—the difficulties she had to encounter, the sacrifices her friends were called upon from time to time to make in order to sustain her, and to note all the stages of her progress, from her germ-like condition in the western wilds of our good old “Keystone State” to her present condition of healthful and vigorous maturity. But this is not pertinent to our purpose. Suffice it to say that the log-cabin schools of Messrs. McMillan and Dodd—which were really the germ of the College—were established about the year 1780. These were superseded by the Academy founded at Canonsburg in 1794, and that again by the College, the charter for which was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1802.

Among all the events that mark the career of usefulness of Jefferson College and add lustre to her name, not the least is her agency in founding a Medical School in Philadelphia. To delineate accurately, impartially, and as fully as the materials accessible will enable us, the rise of this movement and its progress toward completion, will be the object of the following sketch.

To Philadelphia the honour is due of originating the first Medical School on the Western Continent. During the early history of our country, all aspirants toward the medical profession were compelled to go to the mother-country to complete their educa-

tion. After reading in the office and enjoying the instructions of a respectable medical practitioner, they repaired to the celebrated schools of London and Edinburgh, to enjoy the prelections of the distinguished men connected with those two celebrated centres of medical knowledge. This state of affairs continued until a few years prior to the breaking out of the Revolution.

In 1762, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., recently returned from Europe, commenced the first anatomical course of lectures ever delivered in this country,\* and in his introductory expressed his belief “in the expediency and practicability of teaching medicine in all its branches in Philadelphia.”† About the same time, Dr. Morgan,‡ while prosecuting his studies in Scotland, formed the project of engrafting a medical department on the College of Philadelphia.§ Morgan secured the opinion and recommendation of several influential friends of the institution in Great Britain. They, accordingly, by

---

\* Dr. Hunter delivered a course of lectures on medical subjects at Newport in 1756.

† His first public advertisement reads thus:—“Dr. William Shippen’s Anatomical Lectures will begin to-morrow evening at his father’s house in Fourth Street. Tickets for the course at five pistoles each. Gentlemen who incline to see the subject prepared for the lectures, and to learn the art of dissecting, injecting, &c., are to pay five pistoles additional.” His first class numbered only ten students.

‡ Dr. Morgan was educated by the Rev. Samuel Finley, at his school in Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, and finished his preparatory studies in the Philadelphia Academy. Having read medicine in the office of Dr. Redman, he served in the Provincial army a short time in the French War. In 1760, he visited Europe generally, where he mingled much with the scientific men in London, Edinburgh, Paris, and Italy. On his return home, he was regarded as something extra among the people, and as having, perhaps, some of the eccentricities of genius. He was the first man who ventured to carry a silk umbrella (then a scouted effeminacy) at that day; and also an innovator in first introducing the practice of sending to the apothecary for all the medicines wanted for the sick. Dr. Rush has said, “The historian who shall hereafter relate the progress of medical science in America will be deficient in candour and justice if he does not connect the name of Dr. Morgan with that auspicious era in which medicine was first taught and studied as a science in this country.”—*Watson’s Annals of Philadelphia*.

§ An academy was founded in Philadelphia about the year 1741 by the celebrated Whitefield. It was located on Fourth Street below Arch. Part of the site is now occupied by the Union Methodist Church. In 1753, it was made “the College” of Philadelphia, and in 1789 “the University.” About the beginning of the present century, the trustees purchased “The President’s House,” in South Ninth Street, and removed the University there. The present University buildings have been erected since.

letter advised the trustees in favour of establishing medical professorships. In approval of the plan, the trustees (Dr. B. Franklin being then President) appointed Dr. Morgan to the professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic on the 2d of May, 1765, and Dr. Shippen, Jr. to that of Anatomy and Surgery on the 23d of the following September. Thus germinated the time-honoured medical department of the University of Pennsylvania,—the parent Medical School of America.

Professor Morgan, in the name of the trustees, issued an address to the public, giving an exposition of the adopted plan, in which, with becoming modesty, but, as time has shown, with prophetic truthfulness, he says, "Perhaps this Medical Institution, (the first of its kind in America,) though small in its beginning, may receive a constant accession of strength and annually exert new vigour. It may collect a number of young men of more than ordinary abilities, and so improve their knowledge as to spread its reputation to distant parts, and, by duly-qualified alumni, may give birth to other institutions of a similar nature."

The vision of those early founders of the School has been verified. Its growth at first was slow. Drs. Morgan and Shippen were the only professors until 1768, when Dr. Kuhn was elected Professor of Botany. In the following year, Dr. Benjamin Rush was chosen Professor of Chemistry. These learned men, assisted by the venerable Dr. Thomas Bond as Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, zealously devoted their energies and talents to the duties of the several departments of medical instruction.

The institution languished throughout the whole period of the Revolution, and was suspended during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British. Another event occurred about this time which also retarded its growth. In 1779, the Legislature of Pennsylvania abrogated the charters granted by the Proprietors, removed the trustees, provost, vice-provost, and professors from their offices, and transferred all the property to a new institution, which was endowed additionally out of the estates confiscated during the war, and gave it the title of the "University of Pennsylvania."

In the year 1789, the Legislature reinstated the trustees and professors of the College in all their former estates and privileges, but still leaving the University in existence with the endowment which it had received out of the confiscated estates. Two institutions were thus established, under the titles of the "COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA" and the "UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA," each having the privilege of connecting a medical school with its other departments. The consequence was the formation of two medical faculties, each having the power to confer degrees.

An unfortunate competition and discord between the two schools for a time marred their prospects and impeded that useful progress which the friends

of both institutions and the public had confidently expected. But, in 1791, some important changes took place, and a harmonious union of the contending parties was effected, by the Legislature consolidating the two institutions into one, under the title of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Dr. Rush was appointed Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and of Clinical Medicine.

From this period, the progress and improvement of the institution have been no less honourable to the venerable founders than beneficial to the community. The commanding talents and profound erudition of Professors Rush, Wistar, B. S. Barton, Physiek, Dorsey, and Chapman gave the Medical School of Philadelphia a celebrity wide as the Confederacy, and enabled it to vie with the celebrated seminaries of the European world. Its growth was rapid. It attracted students from all parts of the country. In the winter of 1817-18, the class reached the number of four hundred and sixty-five, and the graduates eighty-seven.

It was evident to those whose minds were directed to the subject that, for Philadelphia to retain her position as the medical Athens of America, another medical school was needed. The portion of the University buildings appropriated to the medical department could no longer accommodate the class with comfort and convenience. The spacious edifice now occupying the south side of the campus was not then erected: the lecture-rooms of the medical professors were in a smaller building, projecting at right angles from the one now occupied by the departments of Law and the Arts. Enlarged accommodations and extended facilities must be provided for the increasing numbers of medical students that were annually repairing to Philadelphia, or they would be attracted elsewhere. But, before we proceed to trace the efforts to establish a second college, several circumstances require to be noticed to enable the reader to comprehend the movements in that direction.

At this time [1818] there was a society in Philadelphia called the "Philadelphia Medical Society." It owed its origin to Dr. Benjamin Rush. While prosecuting his studies in Europe, he had seen the workings and experienced the beneficial effects of the St. Bartholomew's, the Great Windmill Street, and other medical societies in London. After his return home, he was instrumental in bringing into existence one organized on the same plan in Philadelphia. It was simply a medical debating-society, having for its object the discussion of medical subjects. Although mainly composed of practising physicians, yet under-graduates of talent, assiduity, and promise were eligible to membership. Of this society, the majority if not all the faculty of the University were members, attended its meetings, and participated in the discussions. Outside of the University, there were several men of talent in the city who were members of the Medical Society.

In the debates that sprung up, there were frequent tilts between these gentlemen and the Professors of the University. There was then considerable difference of opinion among the profession in regard to doctrines which were considered cardinal in medical science. Humoralism and Solidism had each its champions and defenders. This difference of creed, as it were, added point and earnestness to the debates of the Medical Society. One important result of these discussions was a wide-spread conviction that, if a second school was organized, there was enough of talent outside the University to fill the different chairs with respectability. Moreover, among the profession there was considerable dissatisfaction with the management and government of the University. The former was accused of favouritism in filling the chairs: the latter was regarded as arbitrary, and, by some, tyrannical, in the exercise of their authority. These complaints began as early as 1809, and had much to do in originating the movements (which will be detailed hereafter) in favour of a second college. Whether the charges were true or false we are unable to say. To record the fact that the feeling existed is all that is pertinent to our purpose. By degrees, it spread outside of the profession among the community and became a matter of fireside talk, sometimes of earnest discussion.

In the mean time, several physicians had lecture-rooms fitted up in connection with their offices, where they delivered lectures to their own students and any others who chose to attend. These lectures were popular. Drs. McClellan and Eberle's in Peale's Apollodorian Gallery were crowded, and made a decidedly favourable impression both on the students and members of the profession.

The first effort to establish a second Medical School was made about the year 1816. The particulars of the movement we have been unable to learn, but it was unsuccessful.

A second effort was made in the winter of 1818-19, headed by Dr. W. P. C. Barton. He had been some years in the navy, and, having obtained a furlough, had taken up his residence in Philadelphia. He immediately commenced a work on Medical Botany, which he issued in numbers, and was very popular. He also fitted up an office for the reception of students—with a lecture-room attached—in the rear of his residence, in which he delivered lectures on *Materia Medica* and Botany.

In the fall of 1818, he drew up a plan for a second Medical College, and applied to the Legislature during the following winter for a charter. The movement this time became so formidable that the friends of the University, fearing, if successful, that it would interfere with the prosperity of the present institution, deemed a counter-movement necessary. Accordingly, a meeting of the class was called, to express in a deliberate and public manner their views in regard to it. A committee was ap-

pointed, consisting of Messrs. J. K. Mitchell, (chairman,) W. Darrach, J. P. Harrison, S. H. Dickson, and E. R. Craven, to bring in resolutions expressive of the feelings of the class.

The resolutions presented by the committee condemned in strong terms the movement then being made to establish a second Medical School, and, after being read, their chairman immediately moved their adoption. The president rose to put the question. A unanimous approval was expected. But here a voice somewhat tremulous was heard in the back part of the room, addressing the chair and begging the privilege of a few remarks. All eyes were turned in the direction of the speaker, and considerable commotion for a time prevailed. Order being restored, and the speaker in the mean time having ascended one of the back benches of the amphitheatre, was found to be a gentleman of slender frame, somewhat diminutive in stature, and quite juvenile in his appearance. With considerable embarrassment of manner, but with great force of reasoning, he attacked the positions of the committee, disputed their premises, and in a lucid argument combated their conclusions and argued the importance and necessity of a second Medical College.

Mr. J. K. Mitchell and others ably defended the positions of the committee, and during the discussion their youthful opponent in silence retired. The resolutions were not pressed to a vote on that occasion, and the meeting was adjourned for a week to give the class time for reflection. When they reassembled, the juvenile leader of the opposition was present to maintain his position. In a speech of great clearness and considerable power, he set forth the urgent necessity for another Medical School. The result was a negative vote on the resolutions. This young gentleman was Benjamin Rush Rhees, a student of Dr. James Rush, then attending his first course in the University, and six years afterwards the FIRST PROFESSOR OF THE INSTITUTES IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE; and the chairman of the committee is the present distinguished Professor of the Theory and Practice in the same institution, whose urbanity of manners and popularity as a teacher have contributed much to the present prosperity and eminence of the school.

The effort to obtain a charter from the Legislature was unsuccessful. But the friends of the movement did not abandon it. A circumstance occurred the following year which was much in their favour. Mr. John G. Whildin, a student of Dr. James Rush, having completed the prescribed curriculum of medical study in the University, was a candidate for the doctorate in 1820. He passed his examination satisfactorily; but strong objections were made by some of the professors to certain views put forth in his thesis, and he was informed by the dean that he must meet the faculty before he could obtain his diploma. He complied, and was told that the ob-

noxious passages must be expunged from his thesis before he could obtain his degree, as they were considered as reflecting on the faculty. He disavowed any such intention, but stated that the doctrine of his thesis he was prepared to defend. To this they replied that to the mere enunciation of the doctrine they did not object, but to the implied reflection on the faculty. Whildin yielded, and the offensive passages were withdrawn.

After obtaining his degree, his thesis was published and extensively circulated among the profession. It was also published afterwards by Granville Sharpe Pattison in a periodical with which he was connected, with the expunged passages italicized.

When the facts involved in Whildin's case got abroad, they gave greater intensity to the feeling in favour of another Medical School. The lines of demarcation between its friends and opponents became more distinctly drawn. The subject passed, from the fireside and the professional gatherings, to the newspapers. A spirited controversy was the result. Unfortunately, the disputants, in their zeal, did not confine themselves to the principles involved in the discussion, but descended to personalities. This added "fuel to the flame." While these things were going on, Drs. George McClellan and John Eberle, by way of establishing a rallying-point for the advocates of the new school, had a comfortable lecture-room fitted up in Peale's Apollodorian Gallery, situated on George Street west of Sixth, in the rear of Dr. McClellan's residence, where they delivered lectures every evening of the week except Sundays. Dr. Eberle lectured on *Materia Medica* and on *Theory and Practice*, and Dr. McClellan on *Surgery and Anatomy*. These lectures were very popular, and drew crowded houses both of physicians and students, AND WERE THE GERM OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

All attempts to obtain from the Legislature a charter for a second school had hitherto failed. The active mind of McClellan, ever rich in expedients, conceived the idea of launching it under the ægis of the charter of some collegiate institution already established. Jefferson College, located at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, was selected for this purpose. Accordingly, in June, 1824, he and Eberle, together with Jacob Green and Dr. Joseph Klapp, forwarded to the Board of Trustees of that institution the following paper:—

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, believing, upon mature consideration, that the establishment of a second Medical School in the city of Philadelphia would be advantageous to the public not less than to themselves, have formed themselves into a Medical Faculty, with the intention of establishing such a school; and they hereby offer to the Trustees of Jefferson College to become connected with that institution on the conditions herewith submitted, subject to such modifications as on a full and free explanation shall be found satisfactory to the parties severally concerned. The undersigned beg leave to submit herewith the plan which they have devised for forming the faculty contem-

plated and for conducting the concerns of the same, open to amendments and alterations in the manner already proposed.

Signed by order of the Faculty,

GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M.D.  
JOHN EBERLE, M.D.  
JOSEPH KLAPP, M.D.  
JACOB GREEN, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1824.

A special meeting of the board was unanimously called to consider this proposition. After some discussion and due deliberation, they adopted the following resolutions,—viz.:

1st. That it is expedient to establish in the city of Philadelphia a Medical Faculty, as a constituent part of Jefferson College, to be styled the "Jefferson Medical College."

2d. That the Faculty of the Medical College shall consist of the following professorships:—1st, a professorship of Anatomy; 2d, of Surgery; 3d, of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; 4th, of *Materia Medica*, Botany, and the Institutes; 5th, of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Pharmacy; 6th, of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

3d. That whenever a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled by a gentleman who shall be nominated by the remaining professors, or a majority of them, and appointed by the trustees of the College.

4th. That a professor may be removed by the Board of Trustees, with the consent of a majority of the other medical professors, after a full and fair investigation of the alleged causes for the removal, but in no other way.

5th. That the Medical School shall have no claims whatever on the funds of Jefferson College.

6th. That the medical professors shall make arrangements among themselves for the time and place of lecturing, for examinations, and for the general benefit of the school: the time for conferring medical degrees shall be determined by the trustees, on the representation of the Medical Faculty. The same fee shall be paid to the President of the College by the graduates for degree as for a degree in the arts.

7th. That this college shall use all suitable influence to send medical pupils to the Medical School connected with it in Philadelphia; and the Medical Faculty shall promote in every way the interest and prosperity of the college.

8th. That the young men who have attended one course of lectures in any respectable medical institution shall be admitted to a standing in all respects equal to the one they had left.

9th. That ten indigent young men of talents, who shall bring to the Medical Faculty satisfactory testimonials and certificates, shall be annually admitted into the Medical School, receive its medical instructions, and be entitled to its honours, without any charge.

10th. That the following persons duly elected be, and they are hereby, appointed to the following professorships—viz.: Doctor George McClellan, Professor of Surgery; Doctor Joseph Klapp, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Doctor John Eberle, Professor of *Materia Medica*; Jacob Green, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Pharmacy.

11th. That the President of the board be, and is hereby, appointed to forward these resolutions to the professors elect, and to hold any necessary correspondence with them on the subject until the next meeting of the board.

During the winter of 1825–26, the trustees of Jefferson College applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and obtained an enlargement of their charter, authorizing them to appoint ten additional trustees in the city of Philadelphia, not more than four of whom to be ministers of the gospel, and authorizing any judge of the Supreme or District Courts to administer the oath of office to the professors and trustees. At a meeting held in June, 1826, the present board elected the following trustees in Philadelphia for the superintendence of their medical department,

—viz.: Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., together with Edward Ingersoll, Joel B. Sutherland, Samuel Badger, William Duncan, and James Broom, and directed them, as soon as qualified and organized, to inquire into the state of the medical department of the institution and report to the board at Canonsburg. Two months after, in August, they completed the number of additional trustees by electing Messrs. Edward King, Samuel Humphreys, and Charles S. Cox. Six of the whole board was to constitute a quorum: Dr. Ashbel Green was appointed chairman.

In 1828, the parent board surrendered almost entirely the management of the affairs of the Medical College to the Philadelphia board, and agreed that their decisions in all cases should take effect without waiting for the confirmation of the same at Canonsburg, and only retaining the right of reversing their proceedings if in their judgment the interests of the institution required it. This arrangement continued until the winter of 1837-38, when a separate charter was obtained for the Medical College, and all connection with the institution at Canonsburg ceased.

Soon after his appointment, Dr. Joseph Klapp resigned. This, in connection with the difficulty the remaining professors experienced in completing the faculty, prevented them from delivering a course of lectures during the winter of 1824-25. But in the course of the following summer they succeeded in filling all the chairs, as follows:—John Eberle, M.D., Theory and Practice; B. Rush Rhees, M.D., Materia Medica and Institutes; Jacob Green, Chemistry; Nathan R. Smith, M.D., Anatomy; Francis S. Beattie, M.D., Midwifery; George McClellan, M.D., Surgery.

These constituted the first faculty of Jefferson Medical College. The difficulty of completing the faculty being overcome, another had to be met: they had no college-building and no endowment. As a temporary arrangement, they rented the old Tivoli Theatre, on the south side of Prune Street below Sixth,—now used as manufactory of mineral-water,—remodelled the interior so as to afford the necessary accommodations, and issued their announcement for a course of lectures the following winter. As the time drew near for the opening of the session, every effort was made by the faculty to bring before the students, as they arrived in the city, the merits of the new school. Rhees, Eberle, or McClellan lectured every evening, and made a decided impression. Their first class numbered one hundred and seven, and at the close of the session twenty were admitted to the doctorate. As the Board of Trustees at Canonsburg had not yet obtained the required enlargement of their charter to enable them to confer degrees in medicine, they had to apply to the court for a mandamus to

this effect. This, after some delay, was obtained, and the first Commencement was held in May.

The first session of the new effort was highly satisfactory to its friends and founders. Though the faculty was mainly composed of young men, and the institution viewed as only an experiment, the size of the class was respectable. In June, 1826, the Board (at Canonsburg) created another chair, by separating the Institutes from that of Materia Medica, and appointed to it Dr. William P. C. Barton: they also had obtained from the Legislature the necessary enlargement of their charter, authorizing the appointment of twelve additional trustees in Philadelphia to superintend the Medical Department. These convened in the College on the 9th of August, and immediately appointed a committee to “inquire into and report whether any changes in the (then) existing professorships were necessary or expedient.” At their next meeting this committee recommended that the chair of Midwifery be vacated, and at a subsequent meeting, held September 28, Dr. John Barnes was appointed temporarily to fill it during the ensuing session. In the mean time, Dr. Barton took the chair of Materia Medica, and Dr. Rhees that of the Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence, these branches being more congenial to the tastes of the gentlemen concerned than the chairs to which they had been appointed. An unfortunate difficulty between the late Professor of Midwifery and another member of the faculty, which ended in litigation, had a disastrous effect on the class of 1826-27, and it diminished considerably, though the graduating class rose to thirty-four,—an increase of fourteen on that of the previous year.

It now became evident that, for the college to succeed, a more eligible location and a more commodious building were necessary: on this point both the faculty and the trustees were unanimous. But where were they to get the funds? The institution had no endowment, and the act erecting it stipulated expressly “that it should have no claims on the funds of the present institution.” Of the faculty, though gifted with energy, talent, and enthusiasm, there were none possessed of much wealth. The trustees, though desirous of the prosperity of the College, yet hesitated to assume the responsibility of purchasing a lot and erecting thereon a suitable edifice. The only basis for a negotiation having this object in view was the size of the class and the fees accruing therefrom. The session just closed, when examined for this purpose, was any thing but encouraging. It had fallen off considerably from that of the previous year: moreover, the fees charged to the students were very moderate.\* This was

\* At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held March 22, 1827, the following rates were adopted for the tickets of the several Professors—viz.: the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, each fourteen dollars; Theory and

security that no capitalist, in the technical sense of the word, would touch. The only collaterals the infant institution could produce were the untiring industry of her new and only partially-trying professors, and their sanguine confidence of future success. Such an investment no mere stoical money-lender would look at. A man was needed who, while possessed of the money, had the mental elevation to rise above the calculations of the mere man of money, and could estimate properly what force of character, a determined will, and a manly enthusiasm in carrying out a praiseworthy purpose can accomplish. Such a man was found in the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., a member of the Board of Additional Trustees of the College.

Dr. Ely, at a meeting held March 22, 1827, consented to assume the responsibility of erecting a suitable building for the College, and the Board of Additional Trustees, at a meeting held a month after, passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved, that the additional trustees of Jefferson College, *in their capacity of trustees, and not otherwise*, do hereby agree with the Rev. Dr. Ely, that if he will cause to be erected a Medical Hall for the use of the Medical School, on such plan as shall be approved by this board, the additional trustees will rent the same of him and such persons, if any, as he may associate with him as proprietors of said hall, for a term of time not less than five years, at a rent of one thousand dollars a year, to be paid in the month of November in each of the said five years,—after said building shall be fitted for use.”

In order to enable the board to pay the rent of the building, and the janitor's salary, as well as to furnish the lecture-rooms with fuel and lights and defray other incidental expenses, they assessed the following sums on the several professors, to be paid in the month of November of each year,—viz.:

The Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, each two hundred and fifty dollars; the Professors of Theory and Practice one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; and the Professor of Midwifery one hundred and twenty-five dollars. They also resolved “that each and every professor who shall at any time refuse or neglect to comply with the foregoing resolutions shall be considered as *ipso facto* vacating his chair, and his place shall be supplied by a new appointment.” Moreover, “that the professors then in office, or thereafter to be appointed, should subscribe their consent to the above terms.”

A few days after, each member of the faculty signed a paper binding themselves severally to conform to the foregoing resolutions of the board, and also agreeing thereafter to hold their several offices as professors subject to these regulations.

Dr. Ely acted with great promptness and commendable despatch. At a meeting of the board, held the 12th of May, he reported that he had

purchased a lot on Tenth Street, between Juniper Alley and George Street, of suitable dimensions, and exhibited a plan for a building which he proposed to erect thereon, both of which were approved, and the board, in consequence of the cost of the whole, agreed, “*in their capacity of additional trustees, and not in their individual capacity*,” to add two hundred dollars to the rent previously promised. The new building was immediately commenced and pushed forward with all possible despatch towards completion. The corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., President of the Board of Trustees, and Jacob Green, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, and the building was ready for occupancy in August, 1828.

We have deemed it proper to go somewhat into details in regard to the negotiations connected with the commencement of the new college-building, because it marks a critical point in the history of the institution. Without an eligibly-located edifice, provided at that time, the enterprise, to all appearances, would have proved a failure. From the terms of the agreement entered into by the trustees with Dr. Ely, it is very evident that they had no faith in its ultimate success. They did every thing “*as trustees*,” in which capacity, as they had no funds, no endowments, no property,—in fact, nothing but the faculty,—to be custodians of, their guarantee amounted to nothing. The real parties to the transaction, and who took the responsibility, were the faculty and Dr. Ely, and for this are deserving of being held in lasting remembrance by every *alumnus* of Jefferson Medical College.

In April, 1827, Dr. Barnes was appointed Professor of Midwifery, a position which he had filled temporarily during the previous session, and in October Dr. Smith resigned the chair of Anatomy. Here was a serious difficulty, happening as it did just at the opening of the session. It was met by Dr. McClellan undertaking the duties of the vacant professorship in addition to his regular course on Surgery. We can find no list of the matriculants of the session of 1827–28. Judging from the size of the graduating class, which numbered twenty-five, it varied little from the class of the previous year.

Owing to some difficulty existing in regard to the Professor of Midwifery, the board, at a meeting held June 19, 1828, vacated all the chairs of the College, and on the 19th and 26th of the same month filled them again as follows:—Anatomy, Robert M. Patterson, M.D., late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania; Surgery, George McClellan, M.D.; Theory and Practice, John Eberle, M.D.; Materia Medica and Botany, William P. C. Barton, M.D.; Institutes, B. Rush Rhees, M.D.; Chemistry, Jacob Green, M.D.,—the board deeming it inexpedient to fill the chair of Midwifery for the present.

Practice, and of the Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence, each twelve dollars; the Professor of Midwifery, ten dollars,—“so that the whole paid by each student to the seven professors shall not exceed annually ninety dollars.” At a meeting held October 8, 1828, the board fixed the fees as they are at present.



Dr. Patterson, in consequence of having been elected Professor in the University of Virginia, declined accepting the chair of Anatomy. During the ensuing session its duties were again discharged by Dr. George McClellan, assisted by Dr. Samuel McClellan, then Demonstrator of Anatomy, and the chair of Midwifery was filled by Dr. Eberle in addition to his duties as Professor of Practice.

The faculty remained as thus constituted until July, 1829, when Dr. Samuel McClellan was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy. The Board of Trustees, "deeming more than six professorships embarrassing," decided after the close of the coming session (1829-30) to unite Midwifery to the Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence. In the following December Dr. Barton was called to New York to do duty on board the frigate Brandywine, thus vacating the chair of *Materia Medica*, and Dr. Rhees was appointed to complete his course. In January, 1830, Dr. Samuel McClellan was appointed Professor of Anatomy, thus relieving Dr. George McClellan of his extra labours in this department, which he had been compelled to perform from the time that Dr. Smith resigned, thus leaving him to devote all his time to his course on Surgery, the department to which he was so eminently adapted. At a meeting held February 4, 1830, Dr. Eberle was transferred from the chair of Practice to that of *Materia Medica*,—to take effect after the close of the session. Drs. James and William Rush were appointed Professor and Adjunct Professor respectively of the Theory and Practice. Dr. Rhees, Professor of Institutes, was relieved of the department of Midwifery, which was attached to the chair of *Materia Medica*, but retained the Diseases of Women and Children. The professors elect to the chair of Practice declined the appointment, and Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, was elected to fill the vacancy, which he accepted.

The session of 1830-31 opened with bright prospects: for the first time in three years all the chairs were filled, the majority by men of decided ability. Could they all have seen their way clearly to unite permanently their energies and talents with the fortunes of the Jefferson School, it would have rapidly risen into notice, and soon taken rank with the proudest institutions of the kind in the country, and would have attained, years before, that brilliant success which has since awaited it. Such were the calculations of its friends; but how sadly they were doomed to disappointment the sequel will show. At the close of the session both Drake and Eberle resigned. The loss at one time of the eminent services of two such men and the influence of their names was the most serious the institution had yet been called upon to suffer. From the organization of the College, McClellan, Eberle, and Rhees had been the master-spirits of the enterprise: amid all the changes that had taken place heretofore in the faculty, they remained banded together and pre-

pared for any emergency. If one or more chairs were left vacant and suitable appointments could not be made, it mattered not, so far as the interests of the class were concerned: the deficiency could always be supplied by this noble trio. When we take into account their age,\* their varied services, and the discouragements they had to contend with, a pressure from without and difficulties within, we are at a loss which to admire most,—the versatility of their talents, or their indomitable courage and persevering energy in carrying to completion the work they had undertaken. We must confess to a feeling of sadness at reaching the time at which they must separate; and this feeling is deepened by the reflection that another of their number must soon cease his connection with the school. The pressure of his varied and arduous labours connected with the College had proved too great for Professor Rhees, under which his constitution, never robust, had succumbed. Pulmonary disease had declared itself, which terminated his career the following October. We would not be understood as detracting from the eminent abilities of their successors, whose labours have since brought the institution to its present proud pre-eminence, when we say that McClellan, Eberle, Rhees, and Green have the honour of being its *founders*: they were the pioneers in the work, who met the opposition, cleared away the rubbish, and laid the foundations on which the present superstructure has been so nobly reared by their successors. "Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi."

On the same day that Professors Drake and Eberle sent in their resignations to the board, Joseph Klapp, M.D., of Philadelphia, was elected to the chair of Practice, and Dr. Charles Davis Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, and on the 5th of March Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R.I., and Dr. Samuel Colhoun, of Philadelphia, were appointed to the chairs of Midwifery and *Materia Medica* respectively. Dr. Klapp accepted, but resigned before the opening of the session, and was succeeded by Dr. John Revere, who was appointed September 30, 1831, and Dr. Granville Sharpe Pattison was elected to the Anatomical Chair, Dr. Samuel McClellan having voluntarily resigned in his favour. In March, 1832, Dr. Parsons resigned the Professorship of Midwifery, and the trustees united it, for the time-being, to that of the Institutes, left vacant by the death of Professor Rhees, and appointed thereto Dr. Samuel McClellan. In March following, Dr. Charles Davis, the Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, resigned.

The frequent changes in the faculty which we have been relating told disastrously on the interests of the College. Under their influence, the class had diminished, and the graduates in March, 1833, numbered only eighteen. But the darkest hour is

\* McClellan graduated in 1819, Rhees in 1821.

frequently that immediately preceding the dawn. This was the case with the Jefferson School. The faculty was now constituted as follows:—Anatomy, G. Sharpe Pattison, M.D.; Theory and Practice, John Revere, M.D.; Surgery, George McClellan, M.D.; Materia Medica, Samuel Colhoun, M.D.; Chemistry, Jacob Green, M.D.; Medical Jurisprudence, Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, Samuel McClellan, M.D. For six years subsequent to this there was no change in the several chairs. In June, 1836, Dr. Robley Dunglison was elected to the chair of the Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence, thus completing the faculty. The effect of this stability soon became manifest in the increase of the class and the growing confidence of the profession. The graduating class in 1834 reached fifty-two, in 1835 fifty-eight, in 1836 seventy-two, in 1837 one hundred and twenty-five, and in 1838 one hundred and eight.

The class had now become so large as to demand enlargement of the lecture-rooms for its accommodation. Either a new and more spacious edifice must be erected, or the present one extended. The Board of Trustees, after mature deliberation, decided in favour of enlarging the old building.

As the necessary modifications and enlargement of the old building would involve considerable outlay, it was necessary that the title to the property, hitherto vested in E. S. Ely, D.D., should be transferred to the Board of Trustees. But here a difficulty presented itself demanding legislative action for its solution. The trustees in Philadelphia were merely "additional trustees" of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, and therefore an inherent part of the parent board: as such, whatever property they acquired would really be the property of the parent institution, and hence the necessity for a separate charter to enable them to carry out the alterations required to be made in the building for the accommodation of the class. In the spring of 1838, application was made to the Legislature, and a charter obtained creating "THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA," a separate and independent body corporate, "with the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania,"—the present additional trustees chosen in pursuance of an act entitled "an act for the establishing a college at Canonsburg, in the county of Washington, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1826, to be the trustees of the College created by this section, with power to increase their number to fifteen."

The last meeting of "the Board of Additional Trustees" was held April 19, 1838, at which the new charter was accepted, and, after unanimously passing the following resolution, they adjourned *sine die*:—

"Resolved, That the President be directed to communicate to the mother board at Canonsburg, that, in accepting the charter which separates them from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg,

the additional trustees are influenced by the conviction that such a separation is for the mutual benefit and convenience of both bodies, and desired it for no other reason; and that this board will retain a grateful sense of the kind and fostering care ever exhibited towards them by the parent institution, and will in their new capacity be always ready to acknowledge their past obligations, and to exchange, in every way in their power, kind offices with Jefferson College at Canonsburg."

Thus terminated the connection of Jefferson Medical College with the parent institution. Its close was as genial as its continuance had been agreeable and beneficial. The Medical School, having attained its majority, is to be henceforth known as a distinct institution.

The old trustees, at their first meeting under the new charter, completed their number by electing the following gentlemen,—viz.: Messrs. Jesse R. Burden, Joseph B. Smith, John R. Jones, Col. Samuel Miller, and John R. Vogdes, Esqrs.,—and at a meeting held a few days after proceeded to complete their arrangements for enlarging the college-edifice. Dr. Ely had, in the mean time, removed to the State of Missouri; but he still manifested an interest in the prosperity of the institution. He made an offer, which the trustees accepted, to execute a lease on the college-premises for twenty years from the following November, giving them the privilege of paying off the principal of the yearly rent at any time before the lease expired. The needed alterations were immediately commenced, and the building was ready for occupancy at the opening of the next session. All the professors were unanimously elected to the chairs they respectively filled under the old arrangement.

The prospects of the College were now every thing that its friends could wish. It had a large and convenient building, spacious lecture rooms, an able faculty, and a large and growing share of public and professional confidence, and, apparently, a bright future before it. But, unfortunately, during the session, difficulties sprung up in the faculty, which were brought before the Board of Trustees, at their meeting held April 2, 1839, and referred to a special committee. This committee brought in a report at a meeting held on the 2d of May, recommending a dissolution of the faculty, which was adopted by the board at another meeting held on the 10th of June, and, after several meetings held for the purpose, the appointments to the several chairs were completed on the 10th of July, as follows,—viz.: John Revere, M.D., Theory and Practice; Granville Sharpe Pattison, M.D., Anatomy; Samuel McClellan, M.D., Midwifery; Robley Dunglison, M.D., Institutes; Jacob Green, M.D., Chemistry; R. M. Huston, M.D., Materia Medica; and Joseph Pancoast, M.D., Surgery. Dr. Samuel McClellan resigned the chair of Midwifery in September, and Dr. R. M. Huston was transferred to it,—Dr. Dunglison assuming the duties of the Professorship of Materia Medica in addition to that of the Institutes, to which he had been elected.



VIEW OF THE GREAT BRIDGE AND THE  
CITY OF NEW YORK  
1851

W. H. & C. O. L.



The difficulties in the faculty, and the changes produced thereby, told on the class of 1839-40, and the graduating class fell to fifty-eight,—which was nearly forty per cent. below the class of the previous year, and sixty per cent. below that of 1836.

During the next session a breach was made in the faculty again, by the death of Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry, who died very suddenly, February 1, 1841, much lamented. He had been connected with the school from its origin, had aided in moulding its earliest outline, had filled the chair of Chemistry throughout the whole fifteen years of its chequer'd existence, and was the last of the noble band who deserve to be remembered as the founders of the Jefferson Medical College.

On the 4th of February, the Board of Trustees held a special meeting and passed a series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his eminent services as a professor in the College and his worth as a man.

The class of 1840-41 was about the same as that of the previous session, and the graduates numbered sixty. During the session, difficulties again occurred in the faculty, and a special meeting of the board was called on the 2d of April in reference thereto. They again vacated all the chairs, and at the same meeting Professors Pattison and Revere tendered their resignations. At a meeting held the 6th of the same month, the chairs were all filled again as follows:—Institutes, Robley Dunglison, M.D.; Practise, J. K. Mitchell, M.D.; Anatomy, Joseph Panoast, M.D.; Materia Medica, R. M. Huston, M.D.; Principles and Practise of Surgery, T. D. Mütter, M.D.; Obstetrics, Charles D. Meigs, M.D.; Chemistry, Franklin Bache, M.D.

With these appointments the difficulties of Jefferson Medical College terminated. For fifteen years the faculty as thus constituted was a unit. The effect of this soon told on the prosperity of the institution. For the first two years the class remained about stationary; and the graduating class in 1843 numbered only forty-seven. Henceforth its growth was rapid, and for the last fifteen years it has had a prosperity unparalleled in the history of medical schools in this or any other country. In 1846, the class had become so large that increased accommodations were necessary. A portion of ground on the north side of the building was acquired, on which a new stairway was erected, the space previously used for this purpose within the main structure was added to the lecture-rooms, and the exterior was modelled to its present graceful proportions.

In May, 1856, Professor Mütter, on account of ill health, resigned, and was succeeded by S. D. Gross, M.D., late of the University of Louisville, Kentucky.

One year after, another vacancy was made in the faculty by the resignation of Dr. R. M. Huston, who had filled the chair of Materia Medica for eighteen years. He was succeeded by T. D. Mit-

chell, M.D., late of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky.

In consideration of their eminent services, the trustees conferred upon Professors Mütter and Huston the honorary distinction of "Emeriti Professores" in Jefferson Medical College.

Of the administration of the present faculty it is not our province to speak. They have not yet passed within the domains of history. Of their eminent talents and popularity as teachers, the prosperity of the school since it came under their control is sufficient testimony, and requires no endorsement or amplification at our hands.

In the sketch which we have given of the origin, early struggles, and ultimate success of Jefferson Medical College, no mention has been made of the clinic connected therewith. As this has had much to do with the prosperity of the school, it deserves some notice at our hands. Unfortunately for our purpose, the records of this department are very imperfect, and of its early years entirely wanting. Through the information received from the old alumni, we have traced it back to the same source as the College itself,—to Professor George McClellan.

Kindness to the poor was a prominent characteristic of Dr. McClellan throughout his whole professional career. The writer has met with several families in humble life to whom for years his eminent professional services were rendered without fee or reward. When gratitude offered the small pittance that their poverty could spare, it was uniformly declined. Many of them resorted to his office for advice, and were brought before his private class on proper occasions, in order to make them familiar with the aspects of disease. After the College was originated and the new building erected on Tenth Street, a small room in front, entered by a doorway under the steps, was used by him for the same purpose. Here he prescribed for the sick and performed minor surgical operations. The change from the small room to the amphitheatre was natural and necessary. From these small beginnings the clinic has grown to its present state of prosperity and usefulness. During a single year no less than 802 medical and 813 surgical cases were treated. The number of operations performed was 267, including amputations of the thigh and leg and of the arm at the shoulder-joint, various plastic operations, extirpation of the lower jaw and of the mammary gland, lithotomy, trephining, resection of the elbow-joint and of the tibia, &c.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed at the time that Jefferson Medical College was founded, in regard to the wisdom and propriety of the movement, we think none will now be found to call them in question. The success of the school, amid the powerful and determined opposition it encountered from without and the difficulties it had from within to contend with, can be explained only on the principle that a second school was needed.

It is very evident that its originators comprehended the wants of the time correctly and acted with promptness and energy on their conclusions. They saw that the rapid increase of our population demanded an increase of Medical Schools to furnish an adequate supply of well-educated physicians to meet the wants of the country. They saw that if Philadelphia was to maintain her pre-eminent position as a seat of medical education, she must comprehend the full dignity of her mission and enlarge her accommodations for medical students. The history of Jefferson Medical College proves that they were not mistaken: the small class gathered in the old Tivoli Theatre in 1825 has now swelled to over five hundred, (that of 1854 numbered 627,) occupying a beautiful building with spacious lecture-rooms, extensive museum, convenient anatomical rooms, varied clinic, an able corps of professors, and every thing else necessary for imparting a thorough medical education; and the College deserves her full share of the honour of preserving to Philadelphia the proud position of being still the Mecca of the medical profession on the Western continent. This prosperity has not been at the expense of any other institution. The unprecedented growth of the scion on the same soil has not rendered less fruitful the deeply-rooted mother. The old University still keeps on in her vigorous career of usefulness. "The two schools, like magnets, have collected more than double the amount of pupils, fulfilling thereby, with increase of zeal, usefulness, and reputation, the object of the parent institution and the liberal expectations of Morgan and Shippen, its founders."

May they long continue to be true to the public and the profession in their combined relationship, by throwing their influence in favour of elevating the standard of medical education, and supplying the community with intelligent and thoroughly-educated physicians!

In the course of the history of Jefferson Medical College, we have referred only incidentally to the Board of Trustees. It is due to the gentlemen who have from time to time composed the board that due notice should be taken of their unwearied attention to the interests of the school. In administering its affairs, they were often placed in positions trying in their nature and demanding great prudence, decision, and discrimination. The parent institution at Canonsburg were very happy in the selections they made of the gentlemen composing "the Board of Additional Trustees." The first President—Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D, and who retained this honourable position until his death in May, 1848—was one of the first men of his time. A leading minister of the Presbyterian Church, a man of varied learning and extensive influence, which he devoted to the advancement of the Jefferson School, he took a deep interest in the welfare of the students, and in his intercourse with them was always genial, kind, and paternal. On Commencement-days

his venerable form and dignified and solemn manner made a lasting impression upon the minds of the graduates. An alumnus speaking with a full heart years after refers to the time when he, with many others, received his blessing with the injunction to go forth into the world to comfort the afflicted, to cure the halt, to open the eyes of the blind, and to pour the balm of hope and consolation into the wounds of the sick and the dying. The words of the "old man eloquent," uttered with the solemnity and unction of an apostle, sank deeply into the hearts and consciences of his young auditors.

Another member of the board is deserving of mention for the interest he manifested in its prosperity. So long as Jefferson Medical College remains, the name of Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., should be held in remembrance as one of its greatest benefactors. In the following list of the gentlemen who have been members of the Board of Trustees since its organization will be found the names of those who have been identified with the best interests of Philadelphia and rank among her most useful citizens. Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D., Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., Edward Ingersoll, Joel B. Sutherland, Samuel Badger, William Duncan, James M. Broom, Edward King, Samuel Humphreys, Charles S. Cox, Rev. George B. Ide, Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, Jesse R. Burden, Joseph B. Smith, John R. Jones, Samuel Miller, John R. Vogdes, Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D.D., Emile B. Gardette, M.D., Jacob Fricke, M.D., Daniel H. Miller, David S. Hassinger, Thomas S. Smith, William G. Alexander.

It is due to the professional reader that we should briefly bring before them a few of the many and varied advantages for affording a thorough medical education at the present time in Philadelphia.

We hope we will not be considered disrespectful to other cities which have founded and nurtured medical schools when we say that she is still the emporium of medical science—the metropolis of medical schools—on this continent. There is no city in the world furnishing greater facilities to the young aspirant for medical honours to prosecute his studies with advantage. In addition to the medical colleges and the clinics connected therewith, first in value and importance, and to which the students have access, is the

#### PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

The establishment of this institution takes us back to the year 1750. Towards the close of that year, one of the most distinguished physicians of the city (Dr. Thomas Bond) began by endeavouring to solicit subscriptions, and, among others, obtained the aid of his friend Benjamin Franklin, who highly approved of the object.

Franklin prepared the public mind by writing in the newspapers, and thus succeeded in increasing the number and amount of the subscriptions; but



View of the University of the South, from the grounds.





the enterprise, growing rapidly, soon passed beyond the ability of individuals. A memorial was addressed to the Provincial Assembly, asking for a charter to the contributors and pecuniary assistance. This was presented January 23, 1751; and a bill was passed on the 7th of February following, unanimously incorporating "The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital," and contributing two thousand pounds currency towards the erecting and furnishing of a building, to be paid when an equal amount should be subscribed by individuals to a permanent fund. The charter also provided that it should be lawful for all who had contributed, or might hereafter contribute, ten pounds or more towards the Hospital, or any number of them, to meet on the first Monday of May yearly forever, to elect twelve managers out of their own number and a treasurer, and to make rules for the government of the institution, to be obligatory when approved by the Chief-Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Attorney-General. Also, that the contributors might hold real estate of the yearly value of one thousand pounds; that neither they nor any person acting under them should employ the money or other estate expressly given or added to the capital stock in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor; and that patients should be received from any part of the province, without partiality or preference.

After various disappointments, the contributors were enabled to rent a house on the south side of Market Street, west of Fifth Street, and use it as a temporary hospital. This was opened in February, 1752, when two patients were received. It continued here for about four years. In 1754, after diligent investigation, the board purchased the whole square on which the Hospital now stands for five hundred pounds, except a depth of sixty feet on Spruce Street, which, eight years later, was granted by the Penns, together with an annuity of forty pounds. At that time the lot was far out of town, and was reached by crossing fields, the main streets not having been opened for use at so great a distance from the built parts of the city.

The next thing was to erect a suitable building; and a plan was prepared calculated with wise forethought for a prosperous future, but so arranged that a part sufficient for immediate wants might be built at once, and additions afterwards made as occasion might require, without disturbing the general symmetry. The result was the present noble structure. The corner-stone was laid May 28, 1755, on which is the following inscription by Franklin:—

In the year of Christ MDCCLV,  
George the Second happily Reigning,  
(for he sought the happiness of his people,)  
Philadelphia Flourishing,  
(for its inhabitants were public-spirited,)  
This Building,  
By the Bounty of the Government

And of many private persons,  
Was piously founded  
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable.  
May the God of Mercies  
Bless the Undertaking!

The house was so far completed in December, 1756, that patients were admitted; and the first regular meeting of the managers to inspect the wards took place on the 27th of that month.

The number of patients admitted annually increased, from 53 the second year of its operations to 153 in the year 1760–61, 382 in 1770–71, and 435 the year preceding the Declaration of Independence.

The War of the Revolution brought disaster on the Hospital. When the British army occupied Philadelphia, they took possession of its wards, appropriating the bedding, medicines, instruments, &c. to their own uses; and, though the building was restored to the managers, no compensation was ever made for the losses inflicted. It was so much reduced that, in 1788–89, only 77 patients were admitted into the house during the whole year. This was the darkest time for the Hospital. Its friends rallied round it, and its ability to provide for the sick and miserable rapidly increased. In 1799, the number was 126; in 1809, 560; in 1819, 717; in 1829, 1150; in 1839, 971; in 1849, 1652; and in 1857, 1831.

As a clinical school, it has no superior on the continent. The extent and variety of the surgical wards may be inferred from the fact that it is the recipient of all accidents occurring within the limits of the consolidated city. The clinical lectures are delivered at such hours as not to interfere with the lectures at the different colleges.

#### PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To carry out to the fullest extent the generous views of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, increased accommodations for the insane were necessary. As early as 1794, this object occupied the attention of the managers; and the western wing, with the wards connected with it, were provided for that purpose. These were ready in 1796. The numbers gradually increased; and, more room being demanded, at the annual meeting in May, 1831, they decided that a separate asylum for the insane was expedient, and instructed the managers to propose a suitable site at a future meeting. After various suggestions were made and localities proposed, the county two miles west of the Market Street Bridge was selected,—a most beautiful spot, containing 111 acres, remarkable for its healthfulness and convenience. The corner-stone of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane was laid June 22, 1836, and the house was opened the first day of January, 1841. A visit will amply repay any one who loves the beauties of nature or the still greater beauties of beneficence in orderly, efficient, and extensive

action. Around the house are pleasure-grounds of more than forty acres, of finely-diversified surface, adorned with grass, shrubbery, and trees, with a small wood enclosed, and from various points commanding agreeable rural views: in the midst rises a noble edifice, imposing by its magnitude, striking by its architectural character, arranged internally with every attention to healthfulness and comfort, every thing exquisitely clean, every thing in order, and a refreshing atmosphere of kindness, cheerfulness, and all the gentler virtues breathing peacefully through hall, chamber, and saloon. The number of patients removed from the hospital in the city to the insane-department was 105, and the entire number received the first five years was 769. From 1845 to 1855, the number was 1983. The building of the hospital accommodated 220 patients,—110 of each sex; but, as this number was constantly exceeded, the wards having been steadily crowded and many applicants having from painful necessity been refused, it was decided to add a new building of similar dimensions and accommodations to the one already so usefully occupied. A public appeal was made, and, though the large sum of \$250,000 was needed, it was contributed by the citizens, and the accommodations will be without a rival in the United States. To this institution the medical students have free access; and in the attending physician, Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, they will find a high-minded, intelligent gentleman, ever ready to impart knowledge and give such information in regard to the terrible malady of insanity as will be interesting and useful. The two buildings, with their green-house, libraries, gymnasium, museums, and reading-rooms, their shaded lawns and pleasant groves, the high and healthy position in which they are located, is one of the happiest illustrations of the noble charity which is a mark of the "City of Brotherly Love." Both institutions are under the same managers, Mordecai L. Dawson being President, William Biddle Secretary, and John T. Lewis Treasurer. Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride has been connected with the insane-department since its organization, and his judgment and wisdom have contributed largely towards elevating the noble institution under his care to its present position.

#### WILLS'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE.

In this institution the student has superior opportunities for studying this very important specialty. The number of cases treated during the past year was 1215, embracing every variety of ophthalmic disease. During the winter, a course of clinical lectures is delivered by Dr. A. Hewson, one of the surgeons of the institution.

In the department of Obstetrics the opportunities afforded in our city are rich and varied. First in importance is the Obstetric Institute in connection with the Philadelphia Dispensary. It was founded and conducted for many years by Dr. Joseph

Warrington, and is now under the charge of Drs. Elwood Wilson and J. M. Corse. Lectures are delivered on the Mechanism of Labour and the Diseases of Women; and the student is put in charge of obstetric cases.

Drs. Eli McClellan, J. T. K. Van Pelt, and R. A. F. Penrose each have independent schools in the same department, in which lecture-room duties are combined with out-door practice among the poor. The importance of these valuable organizations cannot be overrated to the conscientious student who wishes to become an experienced accoucheur.

In the Diseases of Children—a department hardly touched on in the College course—clinical lectures by Dr. T. Hewson Bache and R. A. F. Penrose at the Children's Hospital in Blight Street are exceedingly valuable, and cannot be too highly recommended.

The Philadelphia Dispensary, (established in 1789,) the Moyamensing Dispensary at the House of Industry, the Western and Northern Clinical Infirmaries, (organized with reference to specialties,) all afford valuable facilities for clinical study.

Outside the colleges and auxiliary to the instruction there imparted, in our city many facilities are afforded the student for prosecuting his studies.

#### THE PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION FOR MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

During the summer months, the "Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction" (established in 1842) give a valuable course of lectures, occupying the entire recess between the winter courses in the Medical Schools. They have a full faculty, consisting of Drs. Robert Bridges, Francis West, William V. Keating, Ellerslie Wallace, S. Weir Mitchell, Addnell Hewson, and J. Da Costa.

The examinations on Anatomy, Obstetrics, by Dr. J. H. Brinton, on Practice and Physiology, by Dr. J. Da Costa, on Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. Richard J. Dunglison, on Surgery, by Dr. S. W. Gross, are worthy of attention.

To the anatomical student the Philadelphia School of Anatomy affords superior opportunities for study. It was founded in 1820, and is now under the control of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. Its prosperity and popularity may be inferred from the present catalogue, which exhibits the unprecedented class of 200 students,—probably the largest private class ever convened for medical instruction.

Also in this Avenue (College) is the Anatomical School of Dr. William S. Forbes, well provided with all the facilities requisite to prosecute the study of this important branch.

The modern improvements in the preservation of the subject by the use of antiseptics have removed the chief obstacle to the study of Practical Anatomy in summer, and the comparative leisure which the recess affords may be—in part at least—very profitably spent in dissecting.



ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA,  
FOUNDED 1812.



For the study of Pathological Anatomy the rooms of Dr. J. J. Woodward furnish great facilities.

Passing from Anatomy to Surgery, the courses are abundant and varied.

Dr. J. H. Brinton delivers both a winter and summer course on Operative Surgery, combining instructions in the lecture-room with opportunities for operating on the subject.

Dr. R. L. Madison delivers two courses during the summer on Surgery, and affords opportunities for performing operations on the subject and the application of surgical apparatus and bandaging. He is one of the surgeons to the Western Clinical Infirmary.

Dr. J. H. Packard gives a course on Minor Surgery and Bandaging.

On Surgical Specialties there are two courses,—one by Dr. James Darrach on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and another by Dr. L. Turnbull on Affections of the Ear.

On Diseases of the Lungs and Heart Drs. W. W. Gerhard and J. Da Costa each give valuable courses, consisting of lectures and clinical demonstrations, and afford facilities for the study of this most important class of diseases.

Dr. F. E. Luckett's course on Medical Chemistry is worthy of attention.

The "School of Practical Pharmacy" was commenced in 1849 by Mr. Edward Parrish. From the nature of the case, a large majority of practitioners are obliged to practise pharmacy. It constitutes an important branch of their business to prepare and dispense medicines. In the country and small towns this is committed to them exclusively. It is much to be regretted that it receives so little attention in the College course. This omission is owing to necessity rather than to any want of due appreciation of its importance to the mass of physicians; and, until this is remedied, Mr. Parrish's school supplies a very important vacuum.

#### ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

This institution, located at the corner of Broad and George Streets, presents to the student opportunities of studying nature in every variety. The building is fire-proof, and unpretending in its exterior design and finish. It is forty-five feet on Broad Street and one hundred and fifteen on George Street. The principal story extends the whole length of the room, being lighted from the roof and the east and west extremities. On each side and at the west end are three galleries, which, with the exception of the lowest, are supported by graceful iron columns. Four ranges of vertical cases are placed against the walls, and a range of foot-cases at the outer edge of the second and third galleries. The floor is occupied by three ranges of broad horizontal cases, extending the length of the hall; and each is surmounted in the centre-line by

a series of vertical cases two and a half feet high, glazed on both sides. At the eastern end is a strong vertical case, containing the skeletons of large fossil saurians imbedded in massive slabs of limestone. Above this case are suspended the portraits of William Maclure, William Hembel, Samuel George Morton, Thomas Say, Gerard Troost, and George Ord,—all distinguished members of the institution.

The collections are very extensive, and the work of addition is still going on, so that the Academy bids fair to become an epitome of all created things.

In Mammalogy, the number of specimens are over 700, including a Polar bear killed by Dr. E. K. Kane during his recent voyage to the Arctic regions. In Ornithology, the numbers are immense, owing to the attention and efforts of Audubon, Wilson, Bonaparte, Say, Bartram and Gilliams, Dr. Burrough and Dr. McEwen. This department is in a high degree of perfection, numbering over 34,000. In Oology, the collection is superior to any in Europe, containing 5250 specimens. In Ichthyology, the number of specimens is 1700. Herpetology numbers 2300. Conchology, 28,000 specimens. Entomology.—The collection of insects numbers 8000. Myriapods and Arachnidans.—The collection of centipedes, millipedes, and spiders numbers 130. Crustaceans, 2754. Annelidans, 120. Zoophytes, 570. Botany, 53,000 plants. Ethnology, between 1100 and 1200 human skulls, including the collection by the late Dr. Morton; also several mummies from Egypt and Peru. Comparative Anatomy includes 620 crania of mammals, 878 crania of birds, 133 crania of reptiles, and 50 crania of fishes. Recently added, a skeleton of a narwhal, with a tusk over eight feet long, presented by the late Dr. E. K. Kane, U.S. Navy. Mineralogy, over 5000. Geology, 676. Palæontology is estimated to exceed 65,000. The chemical and philosophical apparatus is very complete. Prof. J. K. Mitchell deposited a microscope of the manufacture of Oberhäuser. The library contains nearly 20,000 volumes of works bearing upon kindred subjects with the object of the institution. The museum contains an aggregate of 168,786 specimens of Natural History.

It is evident from this brief review what superior advantages Philadelphia holds out to the student of medicine. She is emphatically the chosen home of Æsculapius on the Western continent. The celebrity of her Medical Schools, the talent of her professors, and her rich and varied clinics, are unsurpassed. She annually welcomes to her medical temples worshippers in increasing numbers from all parts of the United States, the British Provinces, and from abroad, and has sent forth, from first to last, nearly ten thousand graduates, dispensing the blessings of the "healing art" with a liberal hand. Her position is deservedly honourable. *Esto perpetuum.*

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

# GEORGE McCLELLAN, M.D.

DR. GEORGE McCLELLAN is an historical medical character. Though called away in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, yet his eminent talents, his excellent qualities, and his bold and pioneering surgery have left him a name to be remembered, and made for him a *monumentum aere perennius*.

George McClellan was born at Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, on the 22d day of December, 1796. His race is Highland-Scotch. His family is traced to Kirkcudbright, on the Dee, and back to the eventful period which terminated the Scottish monarchy. His great-grandfather, having with his fellow-Highlanders espoused the desperate cause of Charles Edward and fought in the disastrous battle of Culloden, emigrated to this country and settled in Massachusetts, in or near the town of Worcester. His son was General Samuel McClellan, of the Revolution. He settled in the township of Woodstock, Connecticut, and accumulated there a large property. By two marriages he was the father of seven sons and two daughters, who, by intermarriages, have become connected with most of the older leading families of New England, and have scattered the paternal name over the country,—a name distinguished in the political and military world. James McClellan, Esq., the father of George, was born in Woodstock, September 20, 1773. He, also, was distinguished for energy and intelligence, and, as a very extensive wool-grower, was devoted to the manufacturing-interests of our country. He married, early in life, into a family of English descent by the name of Eldredge, many branches of which were settled throughout Connecticut and took an active part in the War of Independence. The doctor's mother lost at the storming of Groton, near New London, eleven near relatives, immediately killed or mortally wounded. His maternal grandfather served throughout most of the war as an officer of the Continental army. He was present at the battle on Long Island and at the evacuation of New York. This ancestral statement shows that the McClellan spirit has been martial; and that it still exists is evidenced by the fact that Lieut. George McClellan is now an officer of the Sappers and Miners of the United States Army.

His primary studies were pursued at the academy of his native township, under the patronage of his father,—a principal stockholder, and who fully appreciated the importance of a thorough system of education. At this excellent institution George made

unusual progress, manifesting the same energy and rapidity which characterized him in after-life. He excelled at sports, as did his father, by reason of a remarkable strength and quickness of sight and an unequalled unison in the movements of his hand and eye. It is related of him, as illustrative of this happy unison, which, by cultivation, became of inestimable value in his surgical operations, that, on one occasion, although he had never previously fired a pistol, he, in several successive shots, did not once miss the mark. To such acts of childhood he has attributed much of his surgical character, his remarkable rapidity in taking up arteries, his trueness in striking upon arteries and other important parts with the point of his knife, and his instantaneous and true manner of passing the needle and cataract-knife into the eye. An anecdote may here be given in evidence of an early application of his dexterity to surgery. A servant of his uncle, from an accident, had a fracture with displacement of the bone and profuse hemorrhage. The family-physician, living at a distance, was immediately sent for. George, in the mean while, was at the case, set the bone and bandaged the limb. The professional gentleman, on arriving, had only to say, in compliment to the lad, that he had supplanted him and made his visit useless. This way, be it right or wrong, he had through life. In the fall of 1812, McClellan entered the sophomore class of Yale College, at the age of sixteen years,—an early age to be a Yale sophomore. This is an apparently trifling circumstance, but it gave George the disadvantageous position of being by far the youngest in the class,—a lad among young men, many of whom have since become distinguished in society. He was a small, well-set, active youth among them, with thickly-curved black hair, whom they called "Little Mac." Nevertheless, despite of his youth and the want of that mental discipline which age gives and which his older classmates possessed, he coped with them by reason of a strong memory, quickness of perception, clear and rapid mode of thinking, and ardent feelings. Yale College was at that time under the presidency of the celebrated Dr. Dwight, and enjoyed the zealous labours of Professor Silliman. To the latter of these distinguished and learned men, and to his department of studies, McClellan became peculiarly attached.

In 1815, at the early age of eighteen years, he obtained his Baccalaureate at Yale, with a high reputation for knowledge, especially of the natural

sciences. Immediately on graduating, McClellan applied himself to the study of Medicine, and entered the office of the late Dr. Thomas Hubbard, of Pomfret, one of the most distinguished surgeons of Connecticut, and subsequently the Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of New Haven. He remained a year with him. In 1817, he came to Philadelphia to attend the medical lectures (confined at that time to the University of Pennsylvania) and to become the private pupil of the late lamented Dr. John Syng Dorsey, the nephew and associate of the celebrated Dr. Physick. Dorsey was the Professor of *Materia Medica*, and, at the time of his unexpected death, of Anatomy, in the place of the distinguished and beloved Dr. Wistar. Dorsey's "Elements of Surgery" was the popular text-book to his uncle's invaluable lectures on Surgery,—to which chair Dorsey himself had been an adjunct. The professor and the community, therefore, regarded Dorsey as the chosen one to advance surgery from where Physick might leave it. But it appears that, in Providence, it was not Dorsey, but the New England youth in his office, who, after Physick, was to become the great surgeon, and to make the then coming age a McClellan epoch in American surgery, as the then passing one was Physick's. Dorsey and Physick both predicted the future eminence of McClellan. The sagacious Dr. Physick pointed out McClellan, when a pupil, as a remarkable young man, who would soon rival his masters in professional eminence and fame.

In 1818, during his pupilage under Dr. Dorsey, he became one of the resident medical students of the Philadelphia Almshouse, where he was the spirit and delight of the company. Ever advancing in medical knowledge and ever communicating, he became their daily mental stimulus. Each corpse in the dead-house was marked by his autopsy and surgical operations. Thus he sometimes made trouble,—easily quieted, though, for the people even then seemed intuitively to know that McClellan was appointed to be their head-doctor. He was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties while in the institution.

He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1819. His thesis was on "The Tying of Arteries,"—a masterly and practical production, subsequently published as a source of professional information.

After completing his term of service in the Almshouse, he rented an office and commenced his career as a general practitioner in Philadelphia. He was well armed against disease. His indomitable energy, superior talent, and quick, off-hand, ready manners soon brought him patients. His surgical skill became manifest; and within the year of his graduation he successfully treated a case of spina ventosa of the lower jaw, performed the breaking-up and couching operations for cataract, and, shortly afterwards, the extraction of the lens.

In 1821, he married into one of the most influential families of Philadelphia, and established himself at the corner of Walnut and Swanwick Streets, on the latter of which he fitted up a lecture-room in connection with his office, and began to deliver courses of lectures on Anatomy and Surgery to the young gentlemen composing his private class. His eminently-practical mind was furnished with an extraordinary amount of knowledge in his favourite pursuit. This, combined with his enthusiastic temperament and an agreeable vivacity of manner, soon made him an object of attraction to medical students. His attentive class soon became so numerous as to require a larger room for their accommodation. A portion of Peale's Apollodorian Gallery on George Street, immediately in the rear of his residence, was rented and fitted up for this purpose.

At this time the agitation in regard to a new Medical College in Philadelphia was warm and extended. Dr. McClellan at first was a mere, though not an uninterested, spectator; but his ardent temperament would not allow him to remain long a neutral, and, having espoused the advocacy of the new movement, he soon became its acknowledged leader. His lectures in the Apollodorian Gallery grew in popularity and importance. About this time Dr. Eberle became associated with him, and they arranged a full course for every evening in the week throughout the winter, Dr. McClellan lecturing on Anatomy and Surgery, and Dr. Eberle on *Materia Medica* and Practice. The popularity of these lectures was great, and the impression they made decided. The talents of the lecturers were universally admired, and their superior qualifications as teachers admitted, and they did much to consolidate and strengthen the movement for a second school.

The efforts made from time to time to obtain a charter from the Legislature of Pennsylvania having been unsuccessful, the suggestive mind of Dr. McClellan devised the plan—which was afterwards carried out—of getting the College in operation under the charter of a literary institution already established, and which we have detailed elsewhere. At its first organization he was the master-spirit, and for fifteen years the lecturer-extraordinary,—at times on Surgery and at times on Anatomy and Surgery, and at all times ready to do any thing tending to the advancement of the School. This whole-hearted support of the College made him many enemies and often involved him in trouble.

In the year 1838, his connection with Jefferson Medical College ceased; and the following year we find him at the head of another Medical School, filling the chair of Surgery in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College,—founded under his auspices in Philadelphia. Dr. McClellan's popularity gave the new institution a *status* at once, and, during his connection with it, it had unprecedented

prosperity. In 1844, he resigned his chair and devoted the remainder of his life to general practice and to completing his work on Surgery, which had been commenced years before, but the progress of which had been retarded by his other varied and numerous engagements. It was passing through the press at the time of his death, which occurred on the morning of the 9th of May, 1847, in the fifty-first year of his age.

On the day previous to his death he visited his patients as usual, and held a consultation on an important surgical case with Dr. Horner. In the afternoon of the same day he was attacked with violent pain in the gastric region, accompanied with vomiting. At 8 P.M. his lower extremities became cold and insensible, and a little after midnight he ceased to breathe.

During the last year or more of his life his countenance and frequent indisposition showed that he was sustaining himself against chronic disease by his extraordinary strength and activity of mind and spirit. Autopsy discovered this disease to be ulceration of the mucous coat of the bowels, and that the immediate cause of his sudden death was an ulcerated opening a few inches below the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Dr. McClellan was a remarkable man. His characteristics were strongly developed, his individuality great, and the whole cast of his mind was different from the mass, and indicative of true genius.

We will briefly notice a few facts to show the advances he made in his favourite study in illustration of his great ehirurgical genius.

When McClellan began his career, the pre-eminent surgeon in this country was the late Dr. Philip Syng Physiek. Having practically, as a dresser, learned the principles of Hunter, in St. George's Hospital, London, and having introduced and successfully taught and diffused them here, Physiek became the acknowledged father of American surgery. By correct medio-ehirurgical doctrines he rebuked the malpractice in the country, and by his peculiarly ingenious and judicious use of rest, position, and diet prevented not unfrequently resort to the use of surgical operations.

There were instances then of human suffering—and which, doubtless, have since increased in number—which demanded a bolder surgery than appears in Dorsey's Elements and the operations and lectures of Physiek. Cases like those of Mary Rice, Dr. Graham, Brook, and Rhinehart were not reached by American—some of them not by European—surgery. The surgery of Physiek's day was lithotomy with the gorget; and subordinately to it, as major operations, were performed the extraction of the opaque lens; the tying of the carotid and internal iliac arteries; the extirpation of the entire mamma with the axillary glands; the division in strangulated femoral hernia of the stricture, then erroneously supposed to be seated in the inner single

edge of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and since demonstrated to be seated lower down on the thigh and made by the sigmoid flexure of the fascia lata. A case of amputation at the shoulder-joint outside of army-surgery may be added to the major surgery of the time in this country. The idea of removing the entire limb was not then conceived. By reason of a false anatomical association, the clavicle and scapula were regarded almost as much a part of the trunk as the ossa innominati, and, therefore, the removal of the two former bones was no more imagined than that of the latter. Two accidental cases had occurred previous to 1820, one in the French army and the other by machinery, in which the collar-bone and shoulder-blade were torn off with the arm without producing a mortal shock, the laceration healing kindly and recovery being established. Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, it is true, removed the said bones in a *secondary* operation, but McClellan was the first to induce and apply the principle of resection of the entire prehensible member. The case was an enormous fungus hæmatodes, involving the shoulder-joint. Without precedent, he made the resection of the scapula and clavicle, breaking thereby new ground and extending the bounds of American Surgery.

Another instance in which he took a step in advance of the surgery of his time was the following. A case came under his notice of a frightful osteo-sarcomatous tumour, filling and protruding from the mouth, involving the lower jaw-bone to the condyles, and, being raised above the teeth, prevented not only the functions of mastication, deglutition, and speech, but also the introduction of food into the mouth. McClellan decided to operate. The operation was as rapid as bold, occupying only four minutes and a half. After the parts had been carefully inspected, the huge flap or pouch of skin was replaced, its cavity partly filled with patent lint bent into the shape of the removed circle of bone, and the whole properly bandaged. The dressing was no sooner completed than the tongue resumed its natural position; and, to the great delight and astonishment of the family, the little sufferer began to articulate with considerable distinctness, called for water, and drank a moderate quantity from a common cup. In three weeks the parts were entirely healed. From the cut surfaces of the condyles shot out a luxuriant growth of granulations, which finally became ossified to the distance of about one inch in front of the angles, forming a solid support for the soft parts below the cheeks. The new flesh became the apex of the tongue, also became indurated into a ligamentous mass, giving firmness to the integuments and bolstering out the chin to its natural prominence. The induration of this ligamentous matter eventually became so great as to be a substitute for bone to which the muscles contracted adhesions, so that the patient masticated common food. In less than five weeks the child became robust and fleshy, went



to school in good spirits, articulated accurately, and her countenance resumed its natural appearance.

Dr. McClellan's medico-chirurgical judgment, though censured and unsupported at the time, was correct. The censure was based on the belief that ossification proceeds from successive depositions within the periosteum, and that therefore bone, if by any surgical operation or otherwise removed with the periosteum, cannot be regenerated. McClellan's reasoning on the case was that, as granulations become vessels, nerves, and muscles, they in their appropriate place will become tendon, ligament, and also bone. The cases of Decker, Guernesey, Belmain, Rargerus, Else, and Mott, were on record, showing that ossification had followed the removal of portions of the lower jaw. These facts, which had remained a long time isolated and useless, sustained his reasoning, and were enough to free his generalizing mind from the prevailing error on the reproduction of bone, and enabled him to enrich the profession with the principle that the inferior maxilla is reformed from an old fragment without a pre-existent periosteal membrane, and to establish it by an operation, bolder than those of his predecessors, performed by him subsequently several times with success.

Another point of improvement in surgery by McClellan is that of not shocking the system in the extirpation of large or deep-seated tumours, by the serious preliminary operation of tying a main artery, as, for example, the carotid when its branches are involved in the disease.

This improvement in surgery was rendered the more valuable by being associated with another which was a peculiar characteristic of McClellan's surgery,—viz.: the prevention of hemorrhage by a practical application of the principles of laceration. He put the larger arteries involved into the condition of those of a lacerated wound, by stripping them off by a quick and dexterous sigmoid motion of his fore-finger, and thus saved the time occupied by taking up arterics, lessened pain, and rendered his terrific operations rapid and almost bloodless. These new principles came all into full play in his famous operations on the parotid gland, which at the time so much astonished the profession and made him the object of admiration and praise in America and Europe. One of these, from the circumstances surrounding it and the celebrity it gave him, deserves to be recorded. The extirpation of the parotid gland had been performed in Europe, but not without exciting surprise and remark. John Bell, Abernethy, and Carmichael looked upon it as possible. As late as 1824, Beclard had removed it, but the case terminated fatally. Such was the state of professional opinion on the subject when the following case came under the care of the subject of our memoir.

A medical gentleman from Europe became a patient of Dr. McClellan. He was affected with a diseased parotid,—excruciating pain, and a chronic

ophthalmia. As he had already been under the care of a distinguished European surgeon, there was no doubt of the diagnosis. The point for decision was the practicability of the operation. The tumour had on its surface the scar left from a failure to remove it from supposed insurmountable difficulties. The operation, owing to Beclard's recent failure, was in disrepute, and a medical error was commonly entertained respecting its utility and impracticability. To these discouraging circumstances are to be added the inherent difficulties of the operation, which are familiar to any one acquainted with the anatomy of the region involved.

Here was a formidable case, though not to McClellan an impossibility. It was one full of danger and intricacies, one which demanded dexterity, presence of mind, accurate anatomical and physiological knowledge, medical resources, and surgical expediences. McClellan had attained only his twenty-eighth year of age, and only his seventh year in the profession; yet he determined to operate. Having denuded the tumour, he cut down upon the zygoma and the masseter muscle before, and upon the external meatus and mastoid process behind, divided the posterior belly of the digastricus, and burrowed under the lower extremity of the mass, in order, by a leverage of his finger, to wrench the tumour from its bed. He then with his thumb and finger tore off, by a sigmoid motion, the trunk of the external carotid from its place of entrance into the tumour, and so he treated the descending vein. After a momentary gush of blood, there was, without ligature or previous securing of the carotid, no more hemorrhage. Having then divided the strong bands of cellular tissue and adherent fibres of the styloid muscle, he, by powerful and repeated efforts at wrenching, elevated the whole mass above the mastoid process and ramus of the jaw. The greatly enlarged trunk of the portio dura was then seen emerging from under the mastoid process, and, mounting over the posterior margin of the tumour, to enter its substance near its anterior surface. The unnatural tension of this nerve produced such agony that the patient fell into convulsions and syncope. The division of the nerve instantly removed these symptoms, when the conjunctiva became deeply injected with extravasated blood. The operation was then completed by separating the upper portion of the tumour from the zygoma, and dividing and securing the main trunk of the temporal artery. The cavity of the wound was much larger at the bottom than at the surface. Its depth was four and a half inches, and at its bottom were exposed the walls of the pharynx and other important parts. The lips of the wound, being brought together, kindly healed.

The patient recovered, returned to Europe, and subjected the seat of the operation to the careful examination of Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Abernethy, and obtained their joint opinion in the fol-

lowing words: "That no doubt can exist that the whole parotid gland has been removed."

Our space forbids us to detail more of these operations; but enough has been given to prove their boldness, novelty, and success. Their number cannot be so easily ascertained. An unprecedented reputation, increasing through twenty-eight years, had made him known in Europe and America, and consequently a great number of important cases were referred to him. It was not, however, on what Dr. McClellan *did*, bold as it was, that his surgical character rests, but on his *inherent capability* of performing extraordinary and supposed impossible operations in surgery. Opposition and apparent impossibilities, the ordinary sedatives to human efforts, were to him the needed stimuli to bring into action his hidden reserved powers. His surgical capabilities, amounting to genius, were inherent rather than imposed by education. He operated boldly before his graduation, extracted the lens *within a year after*, extirpated the lower jaw within four years after, and in the seventh year of his becoming an M.D. he performed the supposed impossible operation of extirpating the parotid gland. When we take into account the boldness of these operations, the age of the operator, their pioneering character, and, in view of the condition of surgical authority at the time, the decision and confidence demanded, they present a record in favour of his genius unparalleled in surgical history, and place his name in the front rank of the surgeons of the world.

But, while McClellan's surgical genius and his conscious capacity to perform any practicable operation irresistibly impelled him onward to undertake those feats in surgery which so astonished the profession, his ardent temperament received a powerful momentum from another cause. As we have related elsewhere, he was the founder of Jefferson Medical College. Her honour and reputation was the altar on which he laid the votive offerings of his world-wide renown as a surgeon. That his bold and daring operations should go abroad associated with the chair of Surgery of Jefferson Medical College afforded him more gratification than that they were performed by Dr. McClellan. This was the goal to which his ambition tended,—the shrine before which the offerings of his genius were laid.

As a medical instructor, in all the departments of writer, preceptor, professor, and clinical instructor, he excelled. As a writer, he was the contributor of original reports on Surgery, one of the conductors of the American Medical Review, the commentator on Eberle's Theory and Practice, and the author of a work on Surgery. As a preceptor, his precepts were incessantly given. He communicated knowledge

anywhere and everywhere,—at the bedside, in the office, at the corners of the streets, in the gig, and by the wayside. He rapidly and abundantly acquired intellectual nourishment for pupils, and with the delight of a nursing mother he pressed the hungry pupil to his heart and fed him from his truthful scientific lips.

As a professor, his rapid mind and tongue made him always popular as a lecturer, and sometimes eloquent. His principles were Hippocratic, Baconian, Hunterian. It was the straight and narrow path of orthodox induction, and not the devious and uncertain road of French and German sophistry and speculation, in which he walked. "Recollect," says he to the graduating class of Jefferson College, "what I have so constantly urged respecting the rules of induction. What else than classification of phenomena is the whole science of nature? Be governed, therefore, by the observation of symptoms, not by the imaginary causes of them. Follow the dictates of common sense. Be satisfied with the opinion thus formed. You cannot imagine the advantage you will gain by such a course over those who are governed by the long-exploded precepts of the schoolmen, revived and repolished, as it must be confessed they have been, by the innovators of France. While they are balancing doubts and difficulties and vibrating from one conjecture to another, you will be fortified by the calm and unchangeable dictates of sound reason and philosophy."

As a man, his conduct was open, frank, and uncompromising. To the poor his generosity was marked and unremitting. With a heart alive to the kindest feelings, he never spared himself in alleviating the miseries of others, but his acts of relief of suffering were free as the stream of an unfailing spring. With such utter scorn and contempt for all that was selfish and mean, he was not sparing in his expressions, and, feeling certain that his remarks contained the golden germ of truth, he was indifferent about the way in which they were received. This made him obnoxious in many quarters, especially among his own profession. But his truthfulness of purpose and his genius enabled him to rise above the calumnies of his age; and those who knew him *well* loved him with all the affection of a brother.

In person he was of medium height, with a large, symmetrical head, thick hair and heavy eyebrows, a well-formed but somewhat projecting chin, high cheek-bones, a deep-set, quickly-glancing, mild, blue eye, with a firm compressed mouth, but over all a manly smile, at purpose formed or accomplished, which did not relax even in death. His death was considered a public loss; and citizens of all ranks and conditions paid the last tribute of respect to his memory. His funeral was large and imposing.

NOTE.—We are indebted to Dr. William Darrach's Discourse on the Life of Dr. McClellan—delivered by request of the Faculty of Pennsylvania Medical College—for most of the facts contained in the foregoing sketch.





Painted by H. Bredon

Engraved & Printed by S. Carter

Jacob Green.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## JACOB GREEN, M.D.

BY HIS FATHER, ASHBEL GREEN, D.D., LL.D.\*

JACOB GREEN was born in Philadelphia, on the 26th of July, 1790. In the second month of his infancy the natural smallpox broke out upon him, and deprived him, through life, of the full vision of his right eye. He never could make any use of it in reading, although its outward appearance was in all respects like that of the other; yet on a narrow inspection a very fine elastic film was perceived, at the lower part of the pupil, to extend over about two-thirds of the whole. He could discern a gross object when held at some distance above the diseased organ. It may seem strange, yet such was the fact, that the existence of the obstructed vision of this eye was not known, either by himself or by any of his family, until accident revealed it, when he was about eight years of age and had learned to read fluently.

His grammar-school education, and the college course, were both passed in the city of his nativity, and, contrary to what usually happens, his elementary knowledge of the Greek was more accurate than that of the Latin language. He received the second honour of his class in the University of Pennsylvania, and delivered the valedictory oration at the time of his graduation, shortly after he had entered his seventeenth year.

His love of natural science seemed to be instinctive. It first manifested itself in botany, in which his collection of plants and specimens, at a very early age, filled a rather large *hortus siccus*. But his passion—for it was nothing less in him—soon extended to all the objects and subjects of his favourite department of knowledge,—to electricity and galvanism, to chemistry, to mineralogy, conchology, zoology in general, and to the collection of curiosities of every description.

In his sixteenth year he made an electric machine, by which he verified most of the experiments of Dr. Franklin; and, shortly after his graduation, he, in concert with a young friend, published a work on electricity, to which was appended a short account of the discovery of galvanism, with the state of that science at the time of publication. This work was recommended by Dr. John McDowell, Provost and

Professor of Natural Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania; by Dr. John Maclean, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the College of New Jersey; and by Dr. Jeremiah Day, then Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, and afterwards President, of Yale College.

To gratify his youthful enthusiasm for natural science and the collection of curiosities, a room in the upper story of the house occupied by his father was assigned him as the depository of his articles, which he called his *museum*, and in which the young naturalist passed much of his leisure time. He was in it when a thunder-storm of unusual violence visited Philadelphia. The rain fell in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were terrific. The house was struck by lightning; and though he escaped instant death, still, the electric atmosphere caused a suspension of all consciousness in both him and a servant who was with him at the time, and who was exposed to it, which lasted from ten to fifteen minutes. The servant, who had been less exposed, first recovered, and by his cries roused his companion in disaster.

When the stream of electricity in this stroke of lightning had, in its descent, reached the bell-wires of the house, it was divided and scattered in various directions. The memorialist himself, who was in his study, with a quarto volume in his hands, received a shock, which produced suspended consciousness for about a minute, caused a temporary lameness in one of his legs, and threw from him the book he had been perusing. A play-fellow of his youngest son, who happened to be in the house, also received a smart shock in his leg. But all who had been exposed eventually escaped, without sustaining any lasting injury,—a merey which demanded and received in the family a grateful and devout acknowledgment of the goodness and protecting care of Almighty God.

About the time at which Mr. Green was preparing for the press his publication on electricity and galvanism, he made a secret agreement with a young physician in Philadelphia to study Medicine and Surgery under his direction. After making considerable progress in this new pursuit, his instructor took him, as an attendant and assistant, to the performance of a most disgusting surgical operation; and it at once determined his pupil to abandon forever all thoughts of becoming a physician and surgeon. His

---

\* We feel under obligations to our friend Wm. L. Mactier, Esq., who has placed at our disposal the original MS. of this biography, and which is now presented for the first time to the public.

instructor afterwards informed the memorialist that the effect produced on his son was *intended*, from a belief that it would rather gratify than disoblige his parents.

His next youthful project was to become a bookseller, which at that time was, in many instances, a highly-profitable occupation. With the consent of his father, he entered into an agreement and partnership with Wm. P. Farrand, then largely and prosperously engaged in the bookselling business. A bookstore was accordingly opened in Albany, New York, under the immediate and sole direction of the younger partner. This continued for seven years, when the unsuccessful storekeeper and proprietor returned to his father's house.

The ardour of youth, and a reluctance to be idle, urged Mr. Green to the abortive experiment which has just been stated. But, indeed, it would have been difficult to find, among persons of any intelligence, an individual less qualified than he was, either in disposition or habits, for the management of mercantile transactions of whatever kind. He left his business chiefly to his clerk, and was often seen by his friends intently engaged in reading books when he ought to have been employed in selling them. He also studied law, and received a formal license to plead in the courts of the State of New York, during this period.

While at Albany, moreover, he was elected a member of a literary club, which published a weekly paper entitled "The Stranger." To this work he was a principal contributor, as well as one of its editors. At this time also he was elected a member of *The Society for the Promotion of the Useful Arts in the State of New York*, and was afterwards chosen one of its counsellors. To this society he contributed several papers, which appear in the society's transactions, among which is the public address which he delivered on the "Botany of the United States," with an extensive "Catalogue of Plants Indigenous to the State of New York."

But, although he lost money, he did not lose, but gained, reputation, during his residence in Albany. His intimacies and associations were altogether with individuals and families of the best class and character. With James Stephenson, Esq., who afterwards became mayor of the city of Albany, he contracted an endeared friendship, which was as lasting as life. To him he dedicated the beautiful publication in quarto entitled "Astronomical Recreations." Chancellor Kent and Dr. Beck he also numbered among his particular friends; and he was a welcome and frequent visitor in the family of the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, familiarly known by the appellation of *the Patroon*. It was a little before he left Albany that the death of his eldest brother, to whom he was greatly attached, most deeply affected his mind, and, under the guidance and blessing, it is believed, of the Spirit of all grace, gave it that serious and devout cast by which all his

views as to the future course of his life were materially changed.

When he returned to the house of his father, (who at this time resided at Princeton, as President of the College of New Jersey,) after a short period spent in religious inquiries and exercises, he made a public profession of religion, and entered on the study of Theology with the intention of devoting his subsequent life to the gospel ministry. He also, at the request of the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College, assisted him in the experiments which were exhibited to the class while engaged in the study of that science. Chemistry, as hitherto taught in the College, had been considered as a branch of Natural Philosophy, and instruction in it was regarded as belonging to the duties of the professor in that department. But the increasing importance of Chemistry as a branch of liberal knowledge determined the trustees of the College to give it a greater prominence. They therefore instituted a Professorship of Chemistry, connecting with it Experimental Philosophy and Natural History.

He was accordingly elected in the autumn of 1818, and applied himself with assiduity to the discharge of his duties, which necessarily engrossed his time and his thoughts and took him off for several years in succession from his theological studies. To these studies he never afterwards returned with a view to become a public religious teacher, although he never abandoned them as the source of personal pleasure and pious edification. To the close of life he cultivated Biblical inquiries and delighted in devotional reading.

He held his connection with the College four years, during which, without any interruption, he faithfully and ably discharged all his professional duties. At the end of this period the trustees of the institution abolished the professorship which he held, and returned to the old plan of connecting the studies which it embraced with the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.\* This and other measures resolved on at the same time were taken in opposition to the earnest remonstrance of the President, and determined him, especially as he found the infirmities of age increasing, to resign his office. This he accordingly did immediately after the Commencement in September, 1822, and in the following month returned with his son, the ex-professor, to Philadelphia. During his residence at

\* On leaving the College, the trustees of the institution furnished Professor Green with the following certificate:—

"The Professorship of Experimental Philosophy, Natural History, and Chemistry, having, by the resolution of the board of last spring, become extinct,—

"Resolved, That the same be communicated to Professor Green; that the thanks of the board be presented to him for his services until this time; and that the clerk furnish him with a copy of this resolution.

"Extract from the minutes of the trustees of the College of New Jersey, dated Sept. 26, 1822. PHILIP LINDSLY, Clerk."

Princeton, the subject of this memoir was a frequent contributor to *Silliman's Journal*.

Not finding, by an experiment made in the first winter after his return to Philadelphia, that a popular chemical lecture was likely to be profitable, Professor Green formed, in concert with four or five associates, the plan of instituting a second Medical School in the city, to be connected with a college in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania. This, after some time, was accomplished by the projected medical establishment becoming, by an act of the Legislature, a department of Jefferson College, located at Canonsburg. Of this Medical School, through the various changes and modifications which it subsequently underwent, he remained Professor of Chemistry till his death. He possessed a valuable collection of minerals, on which he also communicated instruction. He received from the College of Yale, in Connecticut, the degree of M.D. in the year 1827.

In April, 1828, a desire which he had cherished from early youth was gratified by a voyage to Europe. His previous reading had impressed his mind with high ideas of the literary and scientific attainments of eminent men in that most enlightened and improved part of the world, as well as of the various institutions, cities, and scenes which it presents for the inspection and gratification of every lover of learning and the liberal arts; and to this was now added the hope of advancing his personal improvement in his professional vocation by intercourse with those who had become its most distinguished proficient. A considerable part of the time he spent in Europe was passed in the capitals of Britain and France; yet, as his curiosity had a large scope and was active and ardent, he left no object that was calculated to gratify it unexamined: he visited a considerable part of Britain, France, Switzerland, and Germany. His notes of travel were sent in letters to his father, and were first published in a monthly miscellany entitled "The Christian Advocate." They were afterwards republished in three small volumes, and dedicated to his friend John G. Children, Esq., of London. He was absent from his home seven months and sixteen days.

But, whatever might be the pleasure he enjoyed or the acquisition of knowledge he made in his voyage to Europe, they were more than counterbalanced by the loss he sustained,—the loss of his health, which he never fully recovered,—the breaking down of a very vigorous constitution into a kind of valetudinary state, which not only caused him much suffering, but eventually carried him to a premature grave. His travelling-journal is terminated as follows:—"Oct. 15.—A violent cold has confined me to my state-room for a day or two past, where I think I get along quite as comfortably as if upon deck. I have read Irving's *Columbus through*,—a fact at sea worth recording. I have enjoyed uniform high health ever since I left home: up to this time, not a day of sick-

ness has interrupted my pleasures or pursuits: a kind Providence has preserved me from every accident throughout my whole journey. With humble confidence I commit myself to thee, O thou who makest the clouds thy chariot and the dark waters thy pavilion! Thou wilt preserve me and carry me in peace and safety to my friends."

He was confined for more than a week in New York, and when he arrived at his home his altered and emaciated appearance greatly alarmed his family. The use of appropriate remedies, however, with careful nursing, were the means of so far restoring him that within a month he was able to deliver, at the usual time, his introductory lecture, and to continue his accustomed course through the whole of the subsequent season. In a word, he never had, as has already been stated, any other than a broken and infirm constitution. Yet there were intervals, especially in the warm and temperate portions of the year, in which he seemed to be flattered with a return of his former vigour; and this, with his habitual fortitude and unbroken spirits, carried him forward in his professional studies and career with nearly as much activity and efficiency as he had manifested before his bodily system was enfeebled. During several summers he went to Canonsburg, Pa., and delivered a course of lectures to the pupils of Jefferson College. On another occasion he delivered a similar course to the students of La Fayette College, at Easton, Pa. He also wrote and published a system of Chemistry; and, indeed, the most of his publications were made in the thirteen years which elapsed between the period of his return from Europe and the time of his death. Nor did he fail to go through the whole annual course of his lectures in the Medical College in which he held his professorship, and with as few omissions as any of his associates, although not unfrequently with a difficulty which nothing but his unsubdued resolution would have enabled him to surmount.

On the last day of June, 1836, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza, the only daughter of Dr. Samuel McCulloh, of Baltimore. Of this marriage two orphan-daughters remain. For some time before and some time after his marriage his health was better and more promising than was generally the case. But *hæret in latori lethalis arundo*: his old enemy, although subdued for a time, was never effectually conquered, and through the whole of the year 1840 was manifestly gaining strength. To avoid, for himself and his family, the intense heat of the city in the summer, he had purchased, at Princeton, N.J., a plot of ground, on which he had erected a neat and commodious dwelling. To this, in July, he, with his family, retired for the first, and, as it unhappily proved, for the last, time. Before he left Philadelphia he was affected with a slight hæmoptysis, which soon disappeared; but during the whole of his sojourn in the country he had nothing that could be called health, and towards

the close of it he was seriously ill, and for some days confined to his bed. This illness, however, was of short duration, and he returned to the city in a state of more comfortable feeling and more capable of active exertion than when he left it. He, nevertheless, was occasionally subject to turns of faintness, which in one instance increased to swooning. Still, he not only visited his friends as usual and with his accustomed cheerfulness, but at the usual time commenced his course of lectures and continued it without interruption to the close of his life.

On the Sabbath of January 31, the day before he died, he attended public worship three times, and went to bed with no sensible complaint beyond a little wheezing, of which he made no account. He slept as usual until about daybreak, when he awoke with a distressing difficulty of respiration. He thought it proceeded from phlegm in the bronchial organs or in the breast, and that it might be relieved by an emetic. Tartar-emetic was at hand, and he requested his wife to mix a portion without delay. He took it, but it was immediately returned. Suffocation was now threatened, and two physicians were hastily sent for: both were soon present; but, as the first that came was entering the door of the house, he could only say to his wife, "Breath! breath! I am gone!" and immediately expired. A vein was speedily opened in his arm, but it bled but little. The vital spark was quenched forever! On a *post-mortem* examination to ascertain the cause of his sudden demise, it appeared that the heart was enlarged one-third beyond its proper size, was covered with a coat of fat, and that the large blood-vessels connected with this vital organ were, at their mouths, becoming cartilaginous, and that in one of them ossification had commenced.

In making a summary estimate of the talents and endowments of Professor Green, his memorialist, without claiming for him the first order of intellectual powers or attainments, may safely state that those which he did possess were of a highly-respectable character. He had a vigorous imagination, an ardent curiosity, a thirst and a capacity for improvement in science, a sound and discriminating judgment, and a remarkably tenacious memory. As a chemist and a naturalist he was entitled to take rank among the eminent cultivators of these departments of liberal knowledge in our country. The numerous papers which he contributed to various journals were chiefly on subjects of Natural Philosophy and Natural History. His acquaintance with other branches of science than those which he professed, and with literature in general, was not inconsiderable. He wrote his own language with great readiness, with general accuracy, and in a pleasing style. In narrative he excelled. His familiarity with the English poets was so intimate that he could repeat extended passages from many of them with promptitude and accuracy. The verses

which he wrote himself are all in stanzas of four lines each, and all of a serious cast or a religious tendency. His elocution was uncommonly good, and often, in his introductory lectures, very impressive. These lectures he always delivered without notes, as indeed he did the most of those that filled up his entire course, although both were carefully and fully precomposed. He excelled as an experimenter; yet in lecturing he was more solicitous to be useful than to be splendid, more anxious to communicate solid instruction than to amuse by showy experiments. He secured the attachment of his pupils, and they gave him many proofs of their esteem and affection. The class under instruction at the time of his death attended his funeral in a body, and a number of them wept over his grave.

In the imperfections and errors from which no individual of our race is wholly free he of course had a share; but in him they were greatly overbalanced by moral qualities of the most estimable kind. Even in childhood his inflexible regard to truth and integrity was proverbial. If a fact, as stated by his school-fellows, was questioned by their teacher, "You may ask Jacob if it was not so" was the decisive appeal; and through the whole of life his utter abhorrence of every species of fraud and falsehood was a marked feature of his character. He often indulged in pleasantry, and occasionally in irony and badinage; but whenever truth was concerned, or justly expected, he spoke it with conscientious simplicity. He was modest and reserved in his pretensions, leaving his actions and his publications to speak for themselves. He never professed friendship unless he felt it, and when he felt it his attachment was firm and warm. The strength, indeed, both of his sympathies and antipathies, was great, and apt to be lasting; but the latter were seldom avowed unless duty appeared to demand a declaration. His manners were polished and dignified, and his cheerfulness rendered his companionship delightful. His circle of friends was large, and his calls and visits were seldom made without a cordial welcome. He was amiable in domestic life, and sustained its relations in an exemplary manner. His patience and fortitude under bodily sufferings were admirable; his moral character was without a stain; his religion was not ostentatious, but enlightened, sincere, and solid, manifested by a deep and habitual reverence for every thing sacred, a zealous adherence to evangelical truth, a punctual and constant observance of all divine ordinances and institutions, and a becoming Christian deportment. In a word, and taking into view his whole character, he was an amiable, an erudite, a useful and a pious man.

As an author, in addition to the works enumerated in the foregoing sketch, Dr. Green was ever ready with his pen; and his lectures and addresses would fill several volumes.



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## JOHN EBERLE, M.D.

BY THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D.

As the family of the late John Eberle cannot be made available for historic facts touching his birth and after-life, we must draw from our memory the prominent incidents in the history of the deceased professor; and, in thus venturing to give a brief sketch for a volume destined to be of permanent character, it is our purpose to state nothing but what we have long believed to be the facts in the case.

JOHN EBERLE was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in January, 1788. His parents were immigrants from Germany, who, with hundreds from the same region, found a happy home in one of the most fertile counties of the State. To such an extent did this kind of population settle there that, for many years, it was regarded as almost literally a German county. Many of the children born and educated in that region heard scarcely a word of the English language, and then only from travellers. At the time of reaching manhood, Eberle spoke the language of his parents far better than he could his own native tongue; and, even so late as our first acquaintance with him in 1819, the German idiom and accent were so strongly impressed on every sentence that many regarded him as of foreign birth.

His father being devoted to agriculture, and as schools were then "very few and far between," it is difficult to imagine how the elements of even a good English education were acquired. The son was an occasional helper in the duties of the farm, so that only a part of the time could be given to study. And yet it is notorious that, in the face of all the difficulties that must have environed his path, Eberle became an excellent writer, as his works testify; and it is within the compass of our personal knowledge that he was more than an ordinary Latin scholar, and an easy reader of all the new French publications which his means enabled him to procure.

Our deceased colleague engaged in the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Klapp, of Philadelphia, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1809, the subject of his inaugural thesis being "*Animal Life*,"—a topic well suited to his inquisitive mind. Very soon after this he located in the county of his birth, to engage in the practical duties of his profession. Unfortunately, however, the strife of politics swelled just about that period to a torrent, threatening to disturb seriously the peace of the commonwealth; and, ere a year had passed away, our young gra-

duate found himself not only in the vortex of the contest, but harnessed to an editorial car, to fight the battles of his party. His success as a practitioner would have been fully equal to his actual merit had he confined his powers to their legitimate end; but he was impelled by political ambition to try another sphere, hoping, no doubt, to make the two vocations help each other. In this calculation he was utterly mistaken; nor was that the least item of mishap. Habits of intemperance began to fix their iron grasp upon his soul as well as to make their imprint on his physical frame, and in the issue he realized utter bankruptcy. Advised by his best friends, a removal was decided upon as a means of escape from the dangers that surrounded him; and he fixed on Philadelphia as his future home.

About to make so important a change, young Eberle, no doubt, resolved and re-resolved to abandon wholly and forever all the pernicious habits whose influence he had so painfully realized; and, as he was now the father of two or three little ones, he felt as a parent ought to feel in view of his responsibility. But there were trials and crosses ahead of which he had not even dreamed; and, in the hours and weeks and months when poverty threw its dark veil over all his prospects, the good resolutions of other days were sadly forgotten. To relieve the mental distress resulting from his oft-defeated efforts to sustain a growing family comfortably and respectably, he fell into former habits for a season; and at one period there seemed to be little hope for a better state of things. But, after encountering reiterated difficulties and practising many painful self-denials, he found himself at last in circumstances comfortable in comparison with the experience of the past.

In the year 1819 he determined to try his fortune as a medical author; and, accordingly, his able work on Therapeutics appeared, under the auspices of the late James Webster, publisher. In vain did he try to find a more widely-known publishing-house through which his two volumes—the fruit of much toil—might gain a favorable hearing before the profession. It was not possible to do so; and, after a protracted negotiation, he was not able to obtain more than two hundred and fifty dollars for the copy-right of the best work on the subject that had ever been issued from the American press.

About the period just named, Eberle was moved

by a strong desire to establish a second medical school in this city; and, his views being fully responded to by the late George McClellan, a course of lectures was commenced by them in a building known as Peale's Apollodorian Gallery, situate in the rear of Dr. McClellan's residence on the north side of Walnut, west of Sixth Street. In that gallery Eberle gave lectures on *Materia Medica* and on *Theory and Practice*, while George McClellan discoursed on *Anatomy and Surgery*. These lectures were given on every night in the week, (excepting Sunday,) from November to March, and were exceedingly popular. They were, in fact, *the embryotic state of Jefferson Medical College*.

The feasibility of getting up a second school of medicine soon became a theme of fireside chat,—not with physicians merely, but among the most influential citizens. Presently the subject found its way into the newspapers, and a fierce controversy ensued, terminating in the establishment of a medical school under the auspices of Jefferson College, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and to be known by the title of Jefferson Medical College,—which event had its consummation in the year 1825. Having triumphed over opposition so far as to acquire a "local habitation and a name," the faculty and trustees determined to procure a distinct charter from the Legislature. In this they were successful.

John Eberle was a member of the first faculty of the new school, and continued his relation till his removal to Cincinnati in the fall of 1831, whither he had been invited to aid in forming another school of medicine. The writer of this notice, in common with Eberle and George McClellan, were constituted members of the faculty of Miami University in the winter of 1830–31, while the late Prof. Drake was engaged as a teacher in Jefferson Medical College. McClellan did not go to Cincinnati. The others referred to were in due season at their new post, and were finally chosen to fill chairs in an amalgamated faculty formed out of the existing Medical College of Ohio and the contemplated Miami School.

In this new relation Eberle was doomed to disappointment and vexation by reason of the doings of others, and partly by his own inherent and growing indecision of character; and, unhappily, his old propensity to find relief in opium-eating and the use of kindred agents returned with increased force. His health suffered severely in consequence; and, as the college prospects were sorely damaged by the controversies then rife, he most willingly accepted a professorship in Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, under a guarantee of four thousand dollars per annum for four years.

To the field of labor thus unexpectedly spread out before him our colleague (for we were chosen at the same time for the same location) repaired about the middle of September, 1837. But all who saw him on his arrival in Lexington trembled for the issue. They beheld the wreck only of what John

Eberle was in his best days. His constitution had crumbled rapidly under the high steam-pressure to which for months it had been subjected; and even his mental vigor was manifestly impaired. Still, hoping almost against hope, it was fondly believed by the friends of his school that he would be restored by frequent short rides around the beautiful vicinity, so as to meet his collegiate task without difficulty. But, alas! these dreams proved to be only visions of the night. His two volumes on the *Practice of Physic* and his work on the *Diseases of Children* had been so extensively circulated in the Mississippi Valley that the profession at large counted on a vigorous growth of the Lexington school by the addition of his name to the faculty-roll. They had heard of him as editor of the *American Medical Recorder*,—to which he was a large contributor for years,—but the volumes named above were in their libraries, and often referred to as authority. No wonder, therefore, that their expectations were raised so high in the prospect of what they pictured in the future. These hopes, however, were doomed to wither under a kind of disappointment that language cannot describe. Alas for our colleague! he, too, was destined to deep chagrin, for he felt that he was unequal to the task. Unhappily, this state of mind was met, as far as it could be, by a resort to the benumbing agents that had previously made their sad mark on his history. He could not lecture half an hour at a time, and, ere the fifteenth of January, 1838, ceased to leave his chamber. Utterly prostrated in body and mind, he sunk rapidly, and, on the second day of February in the same year, terminated his mortal career, being a few weeks over fifty years of age.

We need hardly say—for all the readers of the works of Eberle are aware of the fact—that he was a clear, sound medical philosopher, not content with any thing less than a full, discriminating view of every point that he investigated. He wrote as one who was master of his profession; and, had his life been prolonged to the present day, his already-published works would have been made to conform fully to the advance of the science.\* As a lecturer, he was clear and often impressive, evincing not only a thorough acquaintance with his departments, but a desire to make his pupils thoroughly comprehend him. At different periods, he was professor of *Obstetrics, Materia Medica, and Theory and Practice*; and, whether in the halls of the Medical College of Ohio or in those of the Jefferson School, he was ever regarded as an efficient instrument in advancing the welfare of the institution.

\* The following is a list of his published works, all of which passed through several editions:—

Notes of Lectures on the *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, Phila., 12mo. Notes and Additions by Geo. McClellan, M.D., 8vo. Treatise on the *Diseases and Physical Education of Children*, with Notes and Additions by T. D. Mitchell, M.D., 8vo. Treatise on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.





*Engraved by J. H. Smith*

*Samuel McClellan*

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## SAMUEL McCLELLAN, M.D.

SAMUEL McCLELLAN was born in the town of Woodstock, Conn., in 1800. The early years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits upon his father's farm. In 1819, however, he commenced the study of Anatomy with Dr. Daniel Lyman, a respectable physician of his native town, with whom he remained one year.

In 1820, he entered the office of his brother, Dr. George McClellan, in Philadelphia, and devoted the following two years to the pursuit of his study, in the clinical lectures and practice of the Philadelphia Almshouse and Pennsylvania Hospital, as well as the lectures in the University of Pennsylvania.

In March, 1823, he graduated in the medical department of Yale College; and, it being his intention to locate in South America, he obtained both from the faculty of that College and from the Board of Examiners the most satisfactory letters as to his qualifications for the practice of his profession.

The next three years of Dr. McClellan's life were spent travelling through Mexico in company with an English naturalist of note. At this time his attention was particularly directed to the diseases of the eye, in the treatment of which he was signally successful. At last, tiring of a foreign climate, he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in the town of Bristol.

In 1828, at the solicitation of his brother, he removed to Philadelphia and became Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College. In 1829, he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and in January, 1830, Professor of Ana-

tomy. This chair he held until the close of the session of 1832, when he resigned in favor of Dr. Granville S. Pattison. In March of the same year he was elected to the chair of Institutes, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery, which post he held until June 24, 1836, at which time the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence were made a separate chair, Dr. Dunglison being elected thereunto. From this date until 1839 he held the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Females, at which time he laid the foundation of his future reputation in the practice of this branch of his profession. In the same year, the faculty of Jefferson Medical College was dissolved, and all the chairs vacated: upon the appointing of a new faculty, Dr. McClellan was again elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Females. In September of the same year, however, he resigned, thus terminating his connection with the Jefferson College.

Dr. S. McClellan was a quiet, unassuming man, who rather shrank from than sought the applause of the world. He was noted among his friends for his remarkable memory: his was a mind which grasped, never to be forgotten, the most minute details of his studies.

The last twenty years of his life were devoted to his private practice, in the discharge of the duties of which he was conscientious, kind, but unyielding. In January, 1854, after a short but painful illness, induced by excessive application to his studies, he died, as he had lived, beloved by all who knew him.

---

## WILLIAM P. C. BARTON, M.D.

WILLIAM P. C. BARTON was born in Philadelphia, in 1787, of highly-respectable parentage. The position of his family secured for him a liberal education; and, having selected Medicine, in 1805 he entered the office of his uncle, Dr. P. C. Barton, then Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1808, the subject of his thesis being nitrous oxide gas.

He settled in his native city, but soon after was appointed a surgeon in the Navy. During leave of absence he made Philadelphia his home, and devoted his time to imparting medical instruction, especially in Botany and Materia Medica, being quite an enthusiast in this department, and one of the ablest writers of his day, publishing a work on the subject in numbers, which gained for him great celebrity. He became an earnest advocate for the establish-

ment of an additional medical school, and as early as 1818 took the lead in a movement in that direction, and made an effort to obtain a charter, though without success. He continued to give private lectures on his favourite branch until after Jefferson Medical College was established, and was elected to the chair of Materia Medica in the second year of its existence. This he filled for three years, when the wants of the Government called him to New York, and he resigned in 1830. He was afterwards connected with the Medical Bureau at Washington.

In the literature of the profession Dr. Barton's reading was varied and extensive: as a lecturer, his style was finished and as a teacher thorough and successful; as a botanist, in his younger days he had no superior; and his character was marked with some of the eccentricities of genius.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## BENJAMIN RUSH RHEES, M.D.

BY WILLIAM NOTSON, M.D.

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH RHEES was born in Beulah, Cambria county, Pa., August 24, 1798. His father, the Rev. Morgan I. Rhees, was a native of Wales, who, being attached to the principles of liberty and fond of the institutions of this country, took passage for the United States. He landed in Philadelphia, and, at the solicitation of some of his countrymen, he formed a colony of them in Cambria county, where Dr. Benjamin Rush himself and others became joint proprietaries. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Benjamin Loxley, of Philadelphia.

In 1804, his father died, and the family removed to Philadelphia. Here the mother, who was a most excellent woman, with good judgment, had the management and direction of her children. Her son Rush (for such was the name by which he was ever known in the family and to his intimate acquaintances) gave tokens of high genius. He was fitted for college at the celebrated school of James Ross, then the most distinguished teacher in the country. There he spent three years, and from him received the basis of his knowledge in the Latin and Greek languages. He subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies. In his senior year a change was made by the trustees, requiring his class to continue six months beyond the ordinary time in order to graduate. Against this they rebelled, and were all, or nearly all, dismissed without diplomas.

Previous to his commencing the regular study of medicine, he entered the drug-store of Mr. A. Eekey, to obtain a knowledge of compounding and manipulating medicines.

After leaving here, he engaged in the office of Dr. James Rush, under whose able instruction he made rapid attainments both in the science and literature of the medical profession.

In 1818, when Dr. Rhees was attending the University of Pennsylvania as a first-course student, there was an agitation among the medical practitioners of the city in reference to a new college. A proposition was offered for the establishment of a new medical school, on the ground that many abuses had crept into the management of the old one which required rivalry for their destruction. In opposition to the movement, and with a view to counteract it, a meeting of the class was called, at which a series of resolutions was offered, expressive

of their repugnance at the idea of a change and their entire satisfaction with the old school, and a motion was made for their adoption. Dr. Rhees rose and spoke against them. Several speeches were made in support of the resolutions, and Dr. Rhees alone stood opposed. The debate was resumed the following week, when the subject of our memoir, having availed himself of the interval to become more thoroughly acquainted with the details of the proposition for a new school, gave it his earnest support, and the resolutions were defeated.

It may be a question here whether it was politic or not for Dr. Rhees to raise the banner of rebellion in the very hall of his teachers. We will not determine. But this event gave him considerable notoriety at the time, and drew the attention of those upon him who were afterwards his warm friends.

In April, 1819, Dr. Rhees embarked in the ship *Adriane* for the East Indies. The voyage was to Canton and the coast of Sumatra and Malacca. It was a pleasant and not unprofitable one to him, and lasted twelve months.

On his return, he was attached as resident physician to the City Hospital, under the direction of the Board of Health. The yellow fever (1820) had made its appearance in several parts of the city, and to this place the patients were removed.

The justice of modern medical chivalry has dutifully adorned with bays the memories, and with monuments the tombs, of those members of its brotherhood who, in the prosecution of its mandate of charity, have fallen victims to their fidelity. But it too often forgetfully turns from those who have dared the pestilence, looking the fearful destroyer unflinchingly in the face, standing erect whilst the storm opens its magazine of wrath over their heads, and comrades, associates, and patients are swept from their presence, and finally, weathering its dangers, remaining as evidences of the amazing mercy of the Omnipotent.

None but those who have endured the isolation of a plague-hospital can estimate the position of a young man thus assuming its perils. His labours were arduous. He was shut out from his friends and forced to listen to the groans of the poor victims of the pestilence. And the midnight vigil by the sufferer's bedside, the sob and shriek of the

conscientious dying impenitent, the sigh of agony, the wail of despair, the parting message to some loved one, the confession of the frail, are not the charms that seduce a physician to his duties, even when surrounded by familiar domestic ties; and these sundered make him feel that he is but an impotent instrument in an Almighty hand.

The experience that Dr. Rhees had in the City Hospital in treating this dreadful scourge of the human family afforded him a subject for his thesis [The Yellow Fever] in obtaining his degree.

In 1820-21, after attending another course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to an examination, which he passed with credit to himself, and obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Rhees after his graduation repeated his voyage to the East Indies. On his arrival he found many more vessels there than he had expected. There was much sickness in the fleet, and no surgeon. This was sufficient to induce him to remain on board the ship, as his object was practice and not commercial speculation. He was known to many of the captains who were here two years before, and had a prospect of having his time fully occupied by professional duties whilst he continued at Whampoa. His expectations were not disappointed. His practice increased considerably. He employed two boys in a small boat which he had fitted up to convey him with comfort through the fleet. A signal among the ships enabled him to answer a call immediately. After Dr. Rhees's return from India, he travelled through the United States and Canada, and spent some time at Washington, feeling that each step in life's progress must be to acquire knowledge.

On his return to Philadelphia, he opened an office in Front Street near Pine, and was appointed dispensary physician for the southern section of the city. At that time the smallpox was causing much alarm. With his usual ardour, he brought his professional ambition to bear upon the erisis. He made this disease a specialty, and visited many cases and read much on the subject, with a view to publication. Dr. Rhees removed his office to the rear of the old homestead, Loxley House,—so celebrated in the Revolutionary annals of Philadelphia,—where he prescribed for the poor, gave clinical instruction and a course of lectures on *Materia Medica* to a class of young men who met him for that purpose. His cabinet of *Materia Medica* specimens was varied, extensive, and systematically arranged.

His cousin and pupil, Henry D. Smith, the first matriculate in Jefferson College, cultivated here a garden of rare medicinal plants.

In 1825, Jefferson College was organized. The same summer Dr. Rhees married Miss Margaret G. Evans, a lady who, from her amiability and intelligence, was well calculated to make the doctor an agreeable companion for life. She was residing

with her brother-in-law, Judge Shippen. This event was peculiarly happy for the college, as the doctor's wife was acquainted with many members of the Legislature who visited Judge Shippen. Her personal appeals and letters were not inefficient in aiding the friends of the college in procuring its charter.

The lectures in Jefferson College commenced in 1825, Dr. Rhees taking the chair of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1829, the trustees added that of Midwifery.

The following session, in consequence of Dr. Wm. P. C. Barton (Professor of *Materia Medica* and Botany) being called to New York to duty on board of the frigate *Brandywine*, the trustees requested Dr. Rhees to complete the course of lectures for that session begun by Dr. Barton, in addition to the duties of his own chair. It was during this session [1829-30] that Dr. Rhees had an attack of hemorrhage from the lungs, when he received the following kind note:—

TO PROFESSOR RHEES.

DEAR SIR:—The medical class, being aware of the irksome and ill effects of lecturing while under your present indisposition, take this method to inform you that they will readily forego the pleasure and benefit of your instruction till you shall recover. With high considerations of respect, we remain,

Your obedient pupils,

(Signed)

{ WM. GROSVENOR,  
{ JONA. M. FOLTZ,  
{ JAS. A. LOWRIE,  
Committee.

In 1830, at a meeting of the trustees, Dr. Rhees was released from lecturing on Midwifery, this branch being at the same time attached to the chair of *Materia Medica*, then filled by Dr. Eberle; and Dr. Rhees was appointed to lecture on "Diseases of Women and Children."

In the summer of 1831, he accompanied his friend and relative, the Hon. Wm. Jones,—who was in delicate health,—to Bethlehem, Pa., where Mr. Jones died. Dr. Rhees became sick and returned home. He was taken to his bed, when his medical friends, Dr. John W. Moore and Dr. James Rush, attended him till his decease, which was not long after that of his friend. He died in October, 1831, of consumption, deeply regretted by all who knew him. His death was a public loss, and the friends of the Jefferson School felt it severely.

His family received the following note from the faculty:—

The members of the Medical College desire to express the deep regret they, in common with his more immediate relatives, indulge for the loss of their lamented colleague. They will therefore attend the funeral as mourners, and would most respectfully desire to be notified of such arrangements as they can participate in, for the purpose of testifying by every possible means their respect for the memory of the deceased.

On behalf of the faculty,

S. McCLELLAN,  
Dean.

The faculty also resolved that a marble tablet be erected to the memory of their late friend, to be placed at the first Baptist Church, or at such place as should be hereafter designated, and that Prof.

Jacob Green be appointed to prepare an appropriate inscription to be placed thereon.

Dr. Benjamin Rush Rhees was buried in the family-vault at the First Baptist Church, in Second Street above Market. A mural tablet there contains this inscription:—

Sacred  
to the memory of  
BENJAMIN RUSH RHEES, M.D.,  
Professor of the Institutes of  
Medicine in Jefferson Medical  
College,  
Who departed this life  
October 9th, 1831,  
aged 33 years.  
This Tablet  
is inscribed to his memory by his  
Colleagues, as a mark of their esteem  
for his talents and virtues.

As a lecturer, Dr. Rhees possessed the most desirable qualifications. A finely-cultivated taste for *belles-lettres*, and a well-stored mind, enabled him to enchain the attention of his auditors upon the most prosy details of his subject. His voice, unfortunately, was weak; but in the pathos of its tones, in the earnestness of the man, in the flashing of that intelligent eye, was more than a compensation for its want of vigour.

Dr. Rhees possessed a delicate constitution, with great activity of mind. He was a man of kind feelings, pleasant and agreeable to all with whom he had intercourse. In 1827, he was baptized in the river Schuylkill by the Rev. Dr. Brantley, and united with the First Baptist Church.

The frequent changing of his chair by the trus-

tees in imposing new duties upon him,—the difficulties among the professors,—domestic afflictions,—the loss of a darling child, which was soon followed by that of his relatives and friends H. D. Smith and the Hon. Wm. Jones,—had a great effect in saddening his spirits and impairing his bodily powers. Such, too, was his early training for usefulness that he allowed himself no time for repose.

At the time of his death, Dr. Rhees left an only son, (William Jones Rhees,) who has since graduated at the Philadelphia High-School, and has for several years been connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. He possesses all the excellent qualities of character of his father, with a like delicacy of constitution.

Dr. Rhees was a man small in stature, with black, curly hair, with a dark blue eye and a most lively and expressive countenance. In temper he was ardent; in affection, warm; in action, impulsive; in friendship, sincere. He was a man of varied acquisition. His inquisitiveness knew no limits. Whilst his powers were mainly devoted to his duties as a physician and as a professor, yet had he time to court the muses and to pursue his researches into the domains of theology and classical literature. Had he lived, he would have risen to the first rank in his profession; and, although his sun set before it reached its noon, he has left a name behind him which will be long honoured by those of his profession who knew his merits, and which is religiously cherished by his large circle of relatives and friends. He died an humble Christian, resting only on the merits of a divine Saviour for salvation.







Engraved by P. Phillips

Engraved & Printed by T. Saurin

S. Colburn.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## SAMUEL COLHOUN, M.D.

BY A. H. SENSENEY, M.D., OF CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

DR. SAMUEL COLHOUN was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in the latter part of 1786 or 1787. His father, John Colhoun, a merchant of this town, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, was somewhat peculiar in his notions, and very rigid in the discharge of his parental duties. To the many restraints imposed upon young Samuel by his parents in reference to the religious training may be referred most of the peculiar traits of character which developed themselves in his after-life. At the proper age, he entered the Chambersburg Academy, and studied the Latin and Greek languages under the care of James Ross, the author of the Latin grammar which bears his name. His academical course was finished under the Rev. David Denny, the successor of Mr. Ross. He became a student of Princeton College in November, 1802, and graduated at that institution in September, 1804. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and Hon. George Chambers of Chambersburg, were members of his class and graduated at the same time. His classmates, who are still living, speak of Dr. Colhoun as being always a close student and well versed in his classical and mathematical studies.

He went to Philadelphia in 1805, and pursued his medical studies under an eminent physician of that city. He graduated with considerable honour at the University in the year 1808. Immediately after this he settled down in Philadelphia to practise his profession. With the advantages of a learned and liberal education, a good constitution, a commanding form and courteous bearing, we would naturally suppose that success would have crowned his efforts as a practitioner. But he failed to secure that share of practice which his amiable qualities, polite disposition, and medical knowledge seemed to warrant and demand. When we consider, on the other hand, that the doctor never married, was extremely credulous, and too often fond of substituting *theory* for well-established practice, we will not be at a loss to account for his failure in this branch of his profession. No medical gentleman of his day was a closer reader or had his mind stored with a greater quantity of medical lore; and yet this vast amount of knowledge seemed to lie in an undigested state, incapable of producing any brilliant or profitable results. His vigorous mind had an ardent craving for mental food; and yet, when gratified to the fullest extent by his patient and studious habits, it failed

to furnish the proper stimulus to his brain, or else lost half its value in the peculiar manifestation,—not unlike a well-inflated balloon, for whose ascension all due care has been taken, but forced to obey so many different currents that no certain prediction can be made of its final course and destiny.

He was connected with Jefferson Medical College about nine years, from 1831 to 1839, and no one of its professors showed a greater interest or evinced a deeper anxiety for its welfare than Dr. Colhoun. As a lecturer he was harsh and dry, and the monotonous tone in which many of his most valuable efforts were delivered robbed his subject of half its charms. Notwithstanding his dry and unattractive manner as a lecturer, his agreeable qualities as a man and his undoubted capacity as a physician endeared him to the students, and ever commanded their respect and admiration. When the faculty was dissolved in 1839, he left the Jefferson and joined the Penna. School.

As a medical writer, Dr. Colhoun contributed largely to the various periodicals of his day. He published an edition of "Prout on Calculus," with notes; and also "Notes to Gregory's Practice of Medicine." Perhaps in none of the doctor's productions is his peculiar turn of mind more strikingly manifested than in his notes to Gregory. Well might the student inquire with rueful visage of his medical instructor, when "Gregory's Practice" was first placed in his hands, "Shall I study the large print of the text, or the small print of the notes?"—the latter, it is well known, being more voluminous than the former. Could Dr. Gregory have anticipated such an appendage to his work, he would doubtless have hesitated about publishing it, unless his mind was of that peculiar cast which judges of a compliment by its length, or regards the tail, as Dr. Livingstone did of his Makololo oxen, the most important part and beautiful portion of the animal. These remarks are not intended to reflect upon the merit of the doctor's notes, which are generally considered useful to the old practitioner but rather discouraging to the student.

Dr. Colhoun possessed many warm admirers and friends, and enjoyed their utmost confidence and respect. No one understood better the duties of society or practised to greater advantage its civilities. His faults or peculiarities were those of the mind and not of the heart.

After a short illness, he died in Philadelphia, on the 7th of April, 1841, in the 55th year of his age

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## DANIEL DRAKE, M. D.

COMPILED FROM THE EULOGY OF DR. S. D. GROSS, THE DISCOURSE OF DR. C. D. MEIGS, AND INCIDENTS RELATED BY DR. L. BEECHER TODD, CITY PHYSICIAN OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

DR. DANIEL DRAKE was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, October 20, 1785. In the third year of his age, his father moved to Kentucky and settled at Mays Lick. Mays Lick was a colony from New Jersey, with a few stragglers from Maryland and Virginia, consisting of fifty-two persons,—all of whom were poor.

The log cabin of that day, the residence of the Drake family, constituted an interesting feature in the landscape. As the name implies, it was built of logs, generally unhewn, with a puncheon floor below and a clapboard floor above, a small square window without glass, a chimney of "cats and clay," and a coarse roof,—consisting generally of one apartment, which served as a sitting-room, dormitory, and kitchen.

The ancestors of Dr. Drake were unknown to fame, but they possessed the great virtue of being honest, industrious, temperate, and pious. To spring from such ancestors is, he truly observed, high descent in the sight of Heaven, if not in the estimation of man. His mother died in 1831 and his father in 1832, at an advanced age, and were buried in Cincinnati.

It was at Mays Lick that young Drake spent the first fifteen years of his life, performing such services as the demands of the family required. From November until March he was sent to school about two miles from his father's cabin. The rest of the year he worked upon the farm, attending the cattle, tilling the soil, and clearing the forest,—occupations in which he always took great delight. This kind of life, rude as it was and uncongenial as it must have been to his taste, was not without its advantages, eminently fitting him for the observation of nature so valuable to a physician; and, though it had the disadvantage of preventing him from pursuing a steady course of literary culture and preparing him for the early practice of medicine, it excited in him habits of industry and attention to business, teaching him patience and self-reliance; and the physical labor he underwent imparted health and vigor to his constitution, producing that power of endurance he possessed in such an eminent degree.

The teachers employed in the school were itinerants of the most ordinary description, giving lessons in spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering as far as the rule of three, beyond which few of

them were able to go. It was the fashion in those days for the whole school to learn and say their lessons aloud,—a practice commended by Dr. Drake in after-life as a good exercise of the voice and disciplining the mind for study in the midst of noise and confusion. The school-house was one story high, with a wooden chimney, a puncheon floor, and a door with latch and string. In winter, light was admitted through oiled paper by long openings between the logs. Glass could not be obtained.

As to the classics, he knew nothing of them until after he began the study of medicine, when his father stipulated he should be sent six months to study Latin. In after-life he obtained some knowledge of the French.

His father's library consisted of a family-Bible, Rippon's Hymns, Watts's Hymns for Children, the Pilgrim's Progress, the old New England Primer, with a plate of John Rogers at the stake, spelling-books, and an almanac for the year. A newspaper in that day was a rarity. As he grew up, he of course met with other books; but works of fiction he seldom read, even in after-life.

He was a close observer of the residents, as well as emigrants, who passed in great numbers through the settlement. He studied their manners and habits, observed their prejudices, noticed and compared their opinions, thus acquiring important knowledge of human nature.

At the close of his fifteenth year, he left his father's house to study medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Wm. Goforth, Jr., of Cincinnati, as a private pupil, having made an arrangement to remain four years, living in his preceptor's family, and at the end of his time be transmuted into a doctor. Of his preceptor Dr. Drake always retained a grateful recollection. He was a man of the most winning and fascinating manners, was very kind and courteous to the poor, possessing fine conversational powers, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, and was the first to practise vaccination in the West.

During his pupilage, Drake performed with fidelity and alacrity his various duties. His business was not only to study his preceptor's books, but compound his prescriptions, attend to the shop or office, and, as he advanced in knowledge, assist in practice. His first task was to read Quincy's Dispensatory and grind quicksilver into mercu-

rial ointment. Subsequently he studied Cheselden on the Bones, Innes on the Muscles, Boerhaave and Van Swieten's Commentaries, Chaptal's Chemistry, Cullen's *Materia Medica*, and Haller's Physiology,—these works being the text-books of the period; and the custom was to commit to memory a greater portion of their contents. At the end of his pupilage he underwent a rigid examination, and, being found worthy, his preceptor honored him with the following autograph Diploma, written on form-paper, in a bold and beautiful hand, and in this manner:—

CINCINNATI, STATE OF OHIO, August 1st, 1805.  
I do certify  
That  
MR. DANIEL DRAKE  
Has pursued under my directions,  
for four years,  
The study of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.  
From his good abilities  
and  
Marked attention to the prosecution  
of his studies,  
I am fully convinced that he is well qualified  
to practise in these branches.  
WILLIAM GOFORTH, JR.,  
Surgeon-General  
1st Divis. Ohio Militia.

This he greatly valued as a memorial of the olden time, it being the first document of the kind ever granted in the West. In the fall of 1805, he came to Philadelphia to attend his first course of lectures under the celebrated teachers of that day,—a journey occupying twenty-five to thirty days, and generally performed on horseback. At the close of the session he returned to Mason county, Kentucky, whence, after practising medicine a year, he moved to Cincinnati, and opened an office and generally acquired business. On the 20th of December, 1807, he married Miss Harriet Sisson, a lady of elegant manners, a vigorous understanding, and unusual personal beauty. The union was a most congenial and appreciative one, and ripened with their years, assuming an almost romantic character. In her counsel and sympathy he found support and consolation in the many trials of his varied and checkered life. They had three children,—a son, Charles D. Drake, Esq., of St. Louis, and two daughters,—inheriting their parents' good name. Mrs. Drake died in September, 1825.

He attended a second course of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania in 1815, and was graduated at the end of the session, and, returning to Cincinnati, resumed the practice of his profession. In 1817, he was elected Professor of *Materia Medica* in the medical department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. His colleagues were Dr. Benjamin W. Dudley, Dr. Wm. H. Richardson, Dr. Jas. Blythe, and Dr. Jas. Overton. At the close of the session he returned to Cincinnati.

In 1819, he founded the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, organizing a faculty, he taking the chair of Medicine. In a short time the faculty was

dissolved, Dr. Drake being expelled. The following incident throws some light upon the state of feeling tolerated at that time. Misunderstanding sprung up in the faculty, until it consisted of three members, Dr. Drake being the presiding officer. At one of the meetings a motion was made by one of the members that Dr. Drake be expelled, which was seconded by the other. Dr. Drake, as President, asked them if they were ready for the motion. They said "Ay." He then put the question:—"It has been moved and seconded that Dr. Daniel Drake be expelled. All in favour of it will please to say 'ay.'" The two members voted affirmatively. Dr. Drake announced the passage of the motion, took up his hat, and, bidding them good-evening, left the college of which, a few years previous, he was the founder.

In the fall of 1823, he was again induced to accept the Professorship of *Materia Medica* in the Transylvania University. At the end of two years, upon the resignation of Dr. Brown, he was transferred to the chair of Medicine, which he occupied until 1827, when he finally retired and resumed his practice at Cincinnati, and edited a medical journal which he established a few years before. Whilst thus engaged, he was, in 1830, elected Professor of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia,—an institution founded but five years previously, but rapidly acquiring renown from the eminence of Dr. George McClellan, the ingenious and adroit surgeon, and Dr. John Eberle, the able and accomplished physician. Both were excellent teachers of their respective departments, and both—but especially the latter—erudite and successful authors.

Dr. Drake's connection with the Jefferson School was attended with great success. Eloquence such as his—ready and fascinating—had not fallen from the lips of any teacher since the days of Rush.

His manner, too, was winning and attractive, full of force, energy, and expression, riveting the attention of the dull intellect, captivating and charming the refined and cultivated. His success was complete. Ere the close of the session, he was one of the most popular professors; and henceforth medical men talked of Western teachers with more respect. His prelections created quite a furor among the physicians of the city, as well as among the pupils of the University of Pennsylvania, not a few of whom wandered off to her young and then obscure rival.

In 1831, he returned to Cincinnati, taking with him one of his Philadelphia colleagues, in order to organize a medical faculty in connection with the Miami University at Oxford. The friends of the Medical College of Ohio succeeded in drawing off enough of Dr. Drake's adherents to frustrate his designs. To Dr. Drake they assigned a department which, at the end of the session, he vacated, and again retired to private life.

In 1835, he conceived the project of organizing the medical department of the Cincinnati College. His colleagues were Drs. L. C. Rives, Joseph Nash McDowell, John P. Harrison, James B. Rogers, Horatio G. Jameson, and Samuel D. Gross. This department had an existence of four years, when, from various causes, it went down. Dr. Drake had the success of the enterprise much at heart. He had a high opinion of the abilities, zeal, and learning of his colleagues, whom he never ceased to regard as one of the most powerful bodies of men with whom he was ever associated in medical teaching.

Dr. Drake was not permitted to remain idle. In 1840, he was called to the chair of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy in the University of Louisville, where he remained until 1844, when he was transferred to the chair of Medicine, which he occupied until 1849: he then retired. Soon after his retirement, he was invited to the chair of Medicine in the Medical College of Ohio, which he filled for a single session, at the end of which he was once more out of a professor's chair.

In 1850, he was recalled to Louisville to the chair he vacated eighteen months before. Here he remained for two sessions, and left it once more to re-enter the Medical College of Ohio,—the college he had founded, but now reorganized with an abler faculty and under brighter auspices. It was here, just at the opening of the session, full of hope and expectation, that the hand of Death was laid upon him, and his varied and remarkable career arrested, November 5, 1852.

Dr. Daniel Drake's reputation has become national. His varied labors show the fertility of his genius and the energy of his mind. His connection with the Jefferson School was brilliant; and it was a matter of deep regret that he retired at the close of a single session. With such associates as McClellan, Eberle, and Rhces, who can tell the measure of success that would have crowned their efforts? Dr. Drake was a man of strong feelings, intensely progressive, and ever on the watch to do good. We might well suppose that here he would have found a permanent resting-place and a fair field for the display and exercise of his great abilities, with which he was richly endowed. But new countries are above all things characterized by changeableness. In fact, the population is unstable as the waves of ocean, removing and confounding all antecedents. Men may rather be said to bivouac than settle in the new countries of the United States. Nor is it surprising in a nation which, but two centuries since having landed, a small but intrepid band of pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock, has extended its territory to the Pacific Ocean. It was with Drake as with every other member of society where he was raised: he loved the West and its characteristic institutions; and he returned to Cincinnati regretted by the many friends he made

during his sojourn in Philadelphia. As an author, he was voluminous. His contributions to medical journals, in the form of original essays, reviews, and bibliographical notices,—his public addresses,—his temperance-lectures,—his contributions to the religious press,—would make several large volumes. His style was clear, fresh, and vigorous,—often eloquent and elegant. In fact, his pen was never idle, from the appearance of his pamphlet on the "Topography, Climate, and Diseases of Cincinnati," in 1810, until his great life-work saw the light in 1850, under the title of "A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological, and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux Varieties of its Population." The first volume—an octavo of nearly 900 pages, with maps, plates, and charts—was issued from the Cincinnati press under the author's immediate supervision. The second volume—which was nearly ready at the time of his death—has since been issued. The two constitute a monument to his industry and genius as enduring as the mountains and valleys whose medical history they are designed to portray and illustrate.

But Dr. Drake was not merely a physician, a teacher, and an author. He was more. He was, from choice and conviction, a Christian: A reverence for the Deity mingled with his very constitution, and the pious teachings of his parents were never effaced from his mind. The first Episcopal church of Cincinnati was organized at his house. His heart was deeply evangelical; and at the time of his death he was engaged to write a series of articles for a Review contemplated by the "Low-Church" party to counteract the evil tendencies of "Puseyism," his letters in the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder on this subject having attracted much attention.

Dr. Drake's personal appearance was commanding. His features, remarkably regular, were indicative of manly beauty, lighted up by blue eyes of wonderful power and penetration. His forehead, though not broad, was high and well fashioned. His mouth was of moderate size. His lips were firm, but not thin, and his chin rounded and well proportioned; the nose prominent, but not too large. He was nearly six feet high, rather slender, and well formed. The frosts of sixty-seven winters had but slightly silvered his temples. His power of endurance, both mental and physical, was extraordinary. He was an early riser. With manners simple and dignified, his habits were eminently social, his dress and style of living plain. During his residence in Cincinnati, his house was the abode of a warm hospitality. No one shared larger in the affections of the people. His death was considered a public calamity; and citizens of all classes joined to pay the last tribute of respect and veneration to his memory.





*Granville S. Patterson*

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE PHILADELPHIA



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## GRANVILLE SHARPE PATTISON, M.D.

FROM THE DISCOURSE OF DR. J. W. DRAPER, UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

GRANVILLE SHARPE PATTISON was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1792, of highly-respectable parentage. He passed his earlier years in his native city, in the pursuit of such studies as were at that time common to boys of his position in society. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of Medicine in the office of Dr. Allan Burns, at that time quite celebrated as a medical teacher, especially in the department of Anatomy. He had lecture and anatomical rooms and a museum fitted up in connection with his office, in which he delivered lectures to the numerous students under his care. At the age of nineteen, young Pattison had made such progress in his studies that his preceptor appointed him his Demonstrator of Anatomy. This position he filled, with great satisfaction to Dr. Burns and the young gentlemen composing his class, until he reached his majority. Then he commenced to teach Anatomy himself. In this capacity he was very successful. He was popular with his students; and his clear, calm, and logical Scotch mind made him a good teacher, and his lectures drew a very respectable class. About the year 1814 or '15, he received an appointment in the Andersonian Institute, which he held until 1818, when he resigned previous to his departure for the United States, which he had decided to make his future home. He came to this country in the year above mentioned, and settled in Philadelphia. He immediately commenced giving instructions, in Anatomy. During his residence here, the propriety and necessity of establishing a second Medical School was much discussed both in professional circles and among the community. Pattison favoured the movement, and incurred much ill-will from its opponents by the course he pursued in regard to Dr. Whildin's case, mentioned elsewhere.\* He published Whildin's thesis with the objectionable and crased words printed in

italics,—which materially increased the ill-feeling then existing.

In 1820, he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland, which he accepted, and removed to Baltimore in the month of October. During his connection with that institution, it rose to a high degree of prosperity and ranked, in the number of its students and graduates, with the first schools of the country. Disabled from his collegiate studies by severe illness, he returned to his native country for the restoration of his health, and subsequently received an appointment to the chair of Anatomy in the University of London at its first organization. His connection with that institution was but short: circumstances prompted him again to leave the land of his birth, and he returned to the United States. In 1831, he was elected to the chair of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Dr. Samuel McCiellan voluntarily resigning in his favour. During his connection with the Jefferson School, he laboured faithfully in its behalf: he founded the museum, enlarged the anatomical rooms, and introduced other means of increasing the popularity of the institution. In 1832, he was married in New York to Miss Mary Sharpe.

In 1841, he resigned his position in Jefferson College, and was elected to fill the same chair in the University of New York, which he held until his death, Nov. 12, 1851, in the sixtieth year of his age.

As a lecturer Dr. Pattison has rarely if ever been excelled. He attained that highest degree of excellence in a public teacher,—“the art of concealing art,” delivering his discourses, slightly tinged with his native idiom, in the plain and dignified language of truth, leaving upon the mind the conviction that he was indeed a master. He was a man of deep feeling and strong prejudices; but Time had softened down the asperities of his nature, and he died regretted by all who knew him.

\* History of Jefferson Medical College, p. 14.

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

## JOHN REVERE, M.D.

FROM A DISCOURSE BY VALENTINE MOTT, M.D., UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.

JOHN REVERE was born in Boston, Mass., March 17, 1787. He graduated in 1807 at Harvard University with distinguished honour. His father—Col. Paul Revere, an eminent mechanic of that city—was a well-known patriot of the Revolution, and was no less remarkable for his private virtues than for the importance of his public services.

His son studied medicine in the office of James Jackson, M.D., of Boston, after which he repaired to Edinburgh, from the University of which he received his doctorate in 1811. He returned home shortly after graduating, and commenced the practice of medicine in his native city; but, owing to frequent attacks of bronchitis, he repaired to a more southern location and established himself in Baltimore, where he pursued with great success the study of chemistry in connection with other branches of science.

Having made an important discovery for the purpose of protecting the bottoms of sea-going vessels, he visited Europe in 1829 for the purpose of having the matter thoroughly tested. He returned to Bal-

timore and remained but a short time, when he removed to Philadelphia in 1831, where he was chosen Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College. This chair he retained with benefit to the College and credit to himself until the year 1841, when he removed to New York, having been elected to the same chair in the University of that city.

Dr. Revere was universally respected for the amiability of his private character, and held a very high rank among teachers of medicine in our country. His manners were uniformly courteous and agreeable. He was a delightful companion and faithful friend, ever actuated by a lofty ambition to excel in his profession, and his success was equal to his aspirations. He was eminently successful in communicating intelligence, happily combining a logical mind with an unlimited command of language.

He died, after a short illness, in New York, the 29th of April, 1847, in his 60th year.

---

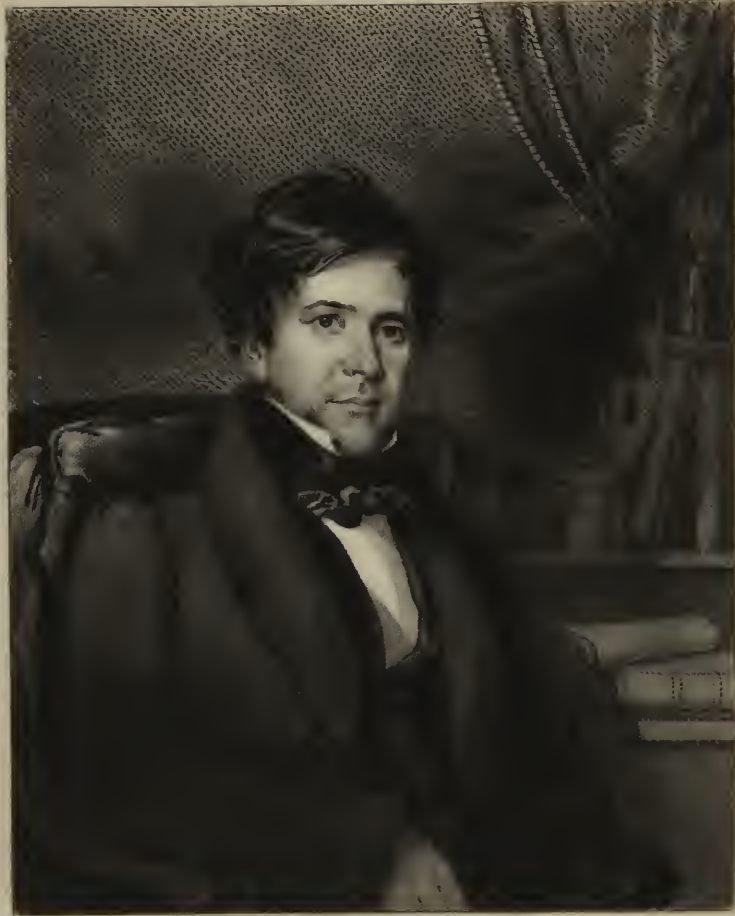
## FRANCIS SMITH BEATTIE, M.D.

Dr. FRANCIS S. BEATTIE was born near Newburg, New York, in 1794. His parents were Scotch-Irish,—a race that has furnished some of the most distinguished names that adorn our historic record,—and emigrated with others from their native land and settled on the banks of the Hudson. They were connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and his early training was attended to with that judicious care which has always distinguished them as a people. He received his early education in the neighbourhood, and displayed considerable strength of mind and force of character, which prompted his parents to give him a more liberal education than was usual for persons in their circumstances. He graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1816. The strong religious principles of his parents led them to encourage their son to enter the ministry, and his training was directed to that point; but, owing to circumstances, he turned his attention to medicine. He commenced the study in 1817, entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1819, and graduated in 1821. The subject of his thesis was tetanus. Soon after, he

entered the Navy, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia, where he married Miss Symington, a lady of fine education and accomplished manners. He soon became warmly interested in the movement then going on in favour of establishing a new Medical School. Possessing great individuality of character and a vigorous intellect, he became one of its prominent advocates, and was a member of its first faculty, as Professor of Obstetrics. This he filled but one session. Having received an appointment from Government, he removed to Mobile, where he remained several years. Subsequently, he removed to Tallahassee, Florida. He took a warm interest in politics, and visited Washington on the occasion of the inauguration of General Harrison,—his favourite candidate,—when, owing to exposure and his health being delicate at the time, he was taken ill, and died in the spring of 1841, in his forty-eighth year.

Dr. Beattie was a man of ardent temperament, strong and impulsive feelings, a warm friend and decided opponent; and those who knew him intimately speak in the highest terms of his character.





Engraved by J. Birdson

Printed & Entered by J. Birdson

*J. Revere M.D.*

PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY IN YERGESON MEDICAL SCHOOL  
AND FELLOW

# OFFICERS

OF THE

## JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.

---

### TRUSTEES.

HON. EDWARD KING, LL.D.,  
SAMUEL BADGER,  
HON. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,  
REV. EZRA STYLES ELY, D.D.,  
GEN. WILLIAM DUNCAN,  
JACOB FRICK, M.D.,  
HON. DAVID S. HASSINGER,

HON. JESSE R. BURDEN, M.D.,  
JOHN R. VOGDES,  
J. B. SMITH,  
HON. JOHN R. JONES,  
T. S. SMITH,  
REV. JOSEPH H. JONES, D.D.,  
WILLIAM G. ALEXANDER,

EMILE B. GARDETTE, M.D.

*President.*

HON. EDWARD KING, LL.D.

*Secretary.*

JOHN R. VOGDES.

### PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., LL.D., INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &C.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M.D., GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M.D., THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M.D., OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M.D., CHEMISTRY.

SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D., INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M.D., MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M.D., LL.D., EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF SURGERY.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M.D., EMERITUS PROF. OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

ELLERSLIE WALLACE, DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY.

WILLIAM WATSON, JANITOR.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., LL.D.,

DEAN.



# CATALOGUE OF THE GRADUATES

OF THE

# JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

## PHILADELPHIA,

FROM THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT HELD IN 1826 TO THAT OF 1857 INCLUSIVE.

Abbitt, William B.	Va.	1851	Atkinson, William B.	Pa.	1853	Bartolette, Charles	N. J.	1846	Bevier, J. D.	N. Y.	1838
Abbott, Luther J.	Ohio.	1854	Atlee, Washington L.	Pa.	1829	Bartolette, T. Miles	N. J.	1855	Beverle, W. George	Pa.	1853
Abel, Lemuel F.	N. Y.	1853	Austin, Henry O.	Va.	1850	Barton, John T.	Va.	1850	Bibb, William E.	Va.	1848
Adams, Henry G.	N. Y.	1841	Austin, John T.	Va.	1834	Barton, Thomas F.	Mo.	1852	Biggins, T. B.	Pa.	1857
Adams, Nelson A.	Pa.	1846	Austin, Peter	Mo.	1850	Baskin, George W.	Pa.	1846	Bickford, Hezekiah C.	N. H.	1845
Addison, Robert K.	N. Bruns.	1847	Austin, William	S. C.	1854	Bass, Charles N.	N. Y.	1838	Bickley, William M.	Pa.	1839
Adkins, Isaac Leonard	Del.	1849	Avinger, Hamilton J.	S. C.	1853	Bass, Robert E.	Va.	1855	Bierer, Frederic C.	Pa.	1849
Azard, Aurelius II.	Ohio.	1849	Awl, William McClay	Ohio.	1834	Bateman, Benjamin Rush	N. J.	1828	Bigelow, George F.	D. C.	1846
Aznew, Samuel	Pa.	1838	Axford, Samuel M.	Mich.	1853	Bateman, Ephraim	N. J.	1851	Biggs, Augustine A.	Md.	1836
Aikins, M. H.	Can. W.	1857	Ayer, Francis B.	N. H.	1848	Bates, James M.	Me.	1851	Bigony, Franklin W.	Pa.	1852
Aikins, William T.	Can.	1850	Ayer, Otis	N. H.	1842	Bates, Solomon A.	Va.	1847	Billon, Eugene	France.	1846
Ake, Joseph H.	Pa.	1850	Azpell, Thomas F.	Pa.	1849	Bates, Stephen	Mass.	1829	Billups, Robert A.	Ala.	1848
Albright, Durant II.	N. C.	1851				Bates, Thomas B.	S. C.	1854	Bireli, David	Ireland.	1847
Alcorn, James P.	Pa.	1850	Bache, Thomas Hewson	Pa.	1850	Bates, Thomas J.	Va.	1854	Bireli, Solomon G.	Pa.	1845
Alexander, Archibald	N. J.	1836	Bacon, A. T.	Geo.	1836	Batte, John W.	Tenn.	1846	Bird, Wellington	Pa.	1841
Alexander, Charles T.	Ky.	1856	Bacon, James W.	Tenn.	1831	Batten, A. Nelson	N. J.	1853	Birdsell, Sylvester	Pa.	1848
Alexander, Gerard	Ky.	1848	Bacon, John J.	N. Y.	1843	Battersby, Robert	Pa.	1834	Birdsong, Miles J.	Texas.	1848
Alexander, Richard II.	Ky.	1850	Baer, Calc D.	Md.	1848	Batthey, Robert	Geo.	1857	Bishop, George W.	Pa.	1854
Allen, Albert Gallatin	Va.	1834	Bailey, A. H.	Geo.	1838	Batthey, Thomas W.	Geo.	1854	Bishop, J. Leander	Nova Scotia.	1854
Allen, Dudley	Ohio.	1837	Bailey, Gamaliel	Pa.	1828	Battle, Lucius Lucullus	Tenn.	1851	Bishop, William S.	Pa.	1842
Allen, George W.	Pa.	1834	Bailey, Samuel Gordon	N. Y.	1844	Bauknicht, Walter J.	S. C.	1857	Bissell, William Henry	N. Y.	1834
Allen, George W.	N. J.	1844	Bally, Elisha J.	Pa.	1844	Baxley, Jacob B.	S. C.	1848	Bitner, Abraham	Pa.	1827
Allen, James M.	Ala.	1856	Bally, Elisha S.	Pa.	1851	Baxter, John S.	Geo.	1856	Bitting, Anthony L.	N. C.	1853
Allen, John D.	Md.	1829	Bally, Lewis	Pa.	1853	Baylor, Joseph N.	Ky.	1853	Black, Abraham	Va.	1851
Allen, Milton	Pa.	1855	Bally, Obad	Pa.	1829	Bayn, John S.	Va.	1844	Black, Alexander	Pa.	1837
Allen, Nathaniel N.	Geo.	1853	Baily, R. Jones	Pa.	1851	Beach, Charles II.	N. J.	1836	Blackburn, Joseph W.	Pa.	1847
Allen, Peter	Ohio.	1828	Bain, Wilson	Pa.	1844	Beach, Columbus	N. J.	1837	Blackford, Ben	Va.	1855
Allen, Thomas J.	Tenn.	1855	Bainbridge, Eusebins C.	Ky.	1848	Beahan, James	N. Y.	1852	Blackmon, Benjamin F.	Ala.	1845
Allison, Benjamin A.	Ind.	1844	Baker, Abraham H.	Ohio.	1847	Beale, Stephen T.	Pa.	1847	Blackwell, George W.	Miss.	1857
Allison, Robert II.	Pa.	1839	Baker, Andrew J.	N. H.	1847	Beall, R. L.	N. C.	1856	Blackwood, William	Pa.	1849
Allison, Thomas II.	Pa.	1854	Baker, Dorsey Syng	Ill.	1846	Bealle, Robert Oscar	Ala.	1845	Blain, Hamilton L.	Va.	1848
Almond, Reuben J.	Del.	1839	Baker, Moses	Ind.	1852	Beamer, George II.	Pa.	1831	Blair, Alexander R.	Pa.	1853
Almond, John J.	Va.	1846	Baker, Thomas W.	Va.	1838	Beamon, Richard II.	Va.	1838	Blair, John E.	Md.	1849
Altman, William	Pa.	1853	Baker, William N.	N. Y.	1835	Beam, Cyrus Beede	N. H.	1849	Blake, E. Tucker	D. C.	1853
Anawalt, James W.	Pa.	1855	Baldridge, Alexander	Tenn.	1857	Beatty, Louis II.	Del.	1837	Blake, Joseph C.	N. C.	1854
Anderson, D. R.	S. C.	1856	Baldwin, George	Pa.	1826	Beatty, R. Coulter	Pa.	1840	Blakey, Robert L.	Va.	1837
Anderson, Isaac W.	Pa.	1835	Baldwin, Harvey	Conn.	1840	Beaver, Ephraim K.	Pa.	1851	Blakey, Yelverton C.	Va.	1836
Anderson, James Rush	Pa.	1844	Baley, Pinckney T.	Miss.	1853	Beazer, Robert S.	Va.	1842	Blanchard, Azarlet	N. Y.	1823
Anderson, John B.	Va.	1848	Ball, John B.	Va.	1841	Beck, Morris B.	Va.	1840	Blanchard, John A.	N. Y.	1853
Anderson, Joseph W.	Pa.	1852	Ball, William B.	Va.	1843	Beck, Samuel L.	Pa.	1828	Blanchard, Samuel W.	N. H.	1852
Anderson, Philip W.	Va.	1852	Ballou, Newton H.	Vt.	1839	Beckwith, T. S.	Pa.	1828	Blank, William F.	Me.	1844
Anderson, Samuel	Pa.	1844	Ballou, Isaac T.	Va.	1850	Bedard, René B.	N. C.	1846	Blankman, B. J.	Va.	1849
Anderson, William	N. Y.	1852	Ballou, W. Montgomery	Va.	1853	Beekman, Peter Q.	N. J.	1826	Blanton, Alexander M.	Pa.	1839
Anderson, Wm. Cooper	N. Y.	1839	Banister, Robert B.	Va.	1837	Beeler, George	Ky.	1856	Blanton, James M.	Va.	1849
Anderson, William James	Geo.	1827	Banks, James Oliver	Ala.	1850	Beeler, Milton W.	Miss.	1855	Blanton, Philip S.	Va.	1849
Anderson, William N.	Va.	1837	Banks, John L.	Va.	1856	Beemer, Joseph S.	N. J.	1841	Bloodgood, Delavan	N. Y.	1854
Anderson, Zebulun M. P.	Va.	1850	Banks, John W.	Mo.	1857	Beers, Moses B.	Conn.	1841	Bloodworth, Wiley W.	Geo.	1850
Andres, William S.	N. C.	1838	Banks, William	Ala.	1848	Beirne, George W.	Va.	1843	Blount, Benjamin F.	Ala.	1854
Andrew, James P.	Pa.	1845	Banks, William A.	Me.	1846	Bell, Addison A.	Geo.	1849	Bloxom, John II.	Ala.	1856
Anthony, Thomas A.	Va.	1843	Banner, Constantine L.	N. C.	1855	Bell, Agrippa Nelson	Va.	1842	Bly, Douglas	N. Y.	1851
Anthony, William	Pa.	1855	Baptist, William II.	Ala.	1854	Bell, Aurelius E.	Ohio.	1849	Boardman, Henry K. W.	Conn.	1846
Antony, William L.	Ala.	1844	Barber, David	Pa.	1830	Bell, Edward S.	Va.	1830	Boardman, John F.	N. Y.	1836
Autrim, Joseph	Va.	1846	Barber, James K.	Ohio.	1851	Bell, Edwin R.	Ohio.	1855	Boatwright, John G.	Va.	1853
Arbuckle, William W.	Va.	1845	Barber, John E.	Pa.	1847	Bell, George G.	Ala.	1855	Bobb, William H.	Pa.	1851
Archer, Edward C.	Va.	1854	Barbre, Jesse (M.D.)	Ill.	1857	Bell, James	N. J.	1838	Bodder, Levi D.	Geo.	1834
Archer, William C.	Va.	1846	Barclay, James M.	Va.	1844	Bell, James M.	Miss.	1854	Boies, Jeremiah S.	Del.	1855
Armistead, William B.	Ala.	1851	Barclay, John	Ireland.	1835	Bell, James S.	Del.	1836	Bold, Charles M.	S. C.	1846
Armstrong, Duffield	Del.	1839	Barclay, Joseph B.	Pa.	1841	Bell, James W.	N. C.	1834	Boling, William M.	Pa.	1838
Armstrong, Richard	Pa.	1854	Barclay, Michael W.	Va.	1847	Bell, W. D.	Texas.	1855	Bolling, Archibald	Va.	1845
Arnold, Edmund S. F.	Eng.	1848	Barclay, Robert G.	Va.	1857	Bell, William S.	Tenn.	1847	Bolling, Linneus	Va.	1848
Arts, Joseph D. C.	Pa.	1831	Bareroff, John W.	N. J.	1844	Bellamy, John T.	N. C.	1849	Bolton, James N.	Geo.	1848
Asch, Morris J.	Pa.	1855	Barham, R. G.	Va.	1855	Bellangee, J. Barton	N. J.	1854	Bombardier, John E.	Pa.	1857
Aschcraft, John II.	Pa.	1855	Barksdale, Edward F.	Va.	1849	Bennett, Edmund	Me.	1853	Bombaugb, Charles C.	Pa.	1853
Aschcraft, William	Pa.	1846	Barksdale, John	Va.	1850	Bennett, J. W.	N. J.	1855	Bond, James	Pa.	1845
Ash-e, Edmund F.	N. C.	1850	Barksdale, Nathaniel	Va.	1850	Bennett, J. W.	N. C.	1856	Bonfaunt, Benjamin	Md.	1849
Ash-e, Richard D.	Ala.	1850	Barksdale, William P	Va.	1852	Bennett, Trumbull L.	N. Y.	1845	Boone, James	Md.	1847
Ashley, Cornelius	Geo.	1847	Barnes, John	N. Y.	1836	Benson, Wirt F.	Tenn.	1848	Boor, William F.	Ind.	1853
Ashley, William	Geo.	1850	Barnes, Henry F.	Ind.	1854	Berrien, J. Hunter	Geo.	1857	Boorse, Isaiah H. G.	Pa.	1850
Ashley, William	Geo.	1852	Barnes, Laken D.	Ky.	1850	Berry, George W.	Md.	1857	Booth, William C.	Va.	1851
Ashton, Arthur	Va.	1857	Barr, Edwin W.	Ill.	1850	Berry, William Frederic	N. C.	1851	Booton, John G.	Va.	1854
Ashton, Horace D.	Va.	1842	Barr, Richard Rice	N. C.	1855	Berryhill, Samuel G.	Pa.	1854	Boshysell, Charles B.	Ill.	1854
Aspinwall, Thomas W.	Conn.	1839	Barr, Robert	Pa.	1854	Bertolette, Peter Grismecr	Pa.	1844	Bosset, William C.	Pa.	1854
Atkinson, Benjamin M.	Va.	1852	Barr, W. F.	Pa.	1855	Besselen, William F.	S. C.	1855	Boswell, John J.	Va.	1851
Atkinson, Edward C.	Pa.	1847	Barrct, R. Layton	Pa.	1854	Bethune, Rodrick A.	Ala.	1854	Boswell, Lewis A.	Va.	1855
Atkinson, John R.	Eng.	1839	Bartleson, Samuel P.	Pa.	1854	Beveridge, John L.	Geo.	1855	Bothwell, David J.	Geo.	1836

Bott, James P.	Va.	1850	Bryant, George S.	Va.	1845	Carter, Josephus	Va.	1839	Coit, Benjamin B.	Conn.	1826
Boucher, James H.	N. Y.	1856	Bryant, Thomas S.	Pa.	1833	Carter, William L.	Mass.	1849	Coit, Daniel T.	Conn.	1828
Bouhgan, John F.	Va.	1854	Buchanan, G. W.	Mo.	1855	Cary, Charles W.	Va.	1851	Colby, E. L.	N. H.	1836
Bonni, Richard W.	Mo.	1848	Bucher, John J.	Pa.	1839	Cary, Edward L.	Geo.	1845	Cole, Algernon S.	Fla.	1846
Bourbonville, A.	Pa.	1848	Buck, Anson	Can.	1852	Casby, Edwin A.	R. I.	1833	Cole, Edward C.	Va.	1854
Bournonville, Ang. C. H.	Pa.	1847	Buck, Erastus, Jr.	N. Y.	1854	Cass, Edward	Ohio.	1854	Cole, Howson W.	N. C.	1854
Boutelle, Nathaniel R.	Me.	1847	Buck, Horatio B.	Me.	1856	Cassel, John H.	Pa.	1837	Cole, Isaac N.	Va.	1852
Bowcock, Charles S.	Va.	1853	Buck, Jonathan	Miss.	1848	Casselberry, Jesse R.	Pa.	1856	Cole, John P.	N. J.	1855
Bowcock, James M.	Va.	1850	Buckinger, E. Milton	Ohio.	1850	Cassidy, Alexander M.	Ohio.	1834	Cole, Lorenzo S.	Me.	1856
Bowdoin, J. R.	Va.	1841	Buekner, Baldwin M.	Va.	1837	Cassidy, Patrick	Ohio.	1837	Cole, Richard B.	Pa.	1849
Bowen, James H.	Geo.	1857	Buckwell, Edward G.	Ohio.	1855	Castlen, F. G.	Geo.	1857	Coleman, Asa	Ind.	1854
Bowen, James W.	Md.	1848	Buffington, John F.	Md.	1855	Catchcart, Thomas L.	Pa.	1830	Coleman, John S.	Geo.	1857
Bowen, Julius M.	N. Y.	1856	Buffington, John N.	Va.	1855	Cates, Charles B.	Me.	1845	Coleman, Charles T.	Va.	1851
Bower, Charles	Pa.	1838	Buffington, Thomas C.	Va.	1850	Cato, James F.	Geo.	1855	Coleman, James W.	Va.	1847
Bower, Franklin H.	Pa.	1856	Buffington, Thomas J.	Va.	1844	Challiss, William L.	N. J.	1849	Coleman, Richard M.	Va.	1851
Bowers, James A.	Tenn.	1854	Buford, James S.	Miss.	1850	Chamberlain, Charles T.	Del.	1837	Coleman, Robert T.	Va.	1852
Bowes, George A.	Pa.	1854	Buhot, William L.	Barbadoes.	1857	Chamberlain, James	Pa.	1830	Coles, Abrahm	N. J.	1855
Bowland, Milton J.	Ohio.	1850	Bukeley, Jonathan E.	Pa.	1846	Chamberlain, Joseph P.	Del.	1853	Coles, Joseph P.	Del.	1844
Bowles, J. H.	Tenn.	1836	Bullock, J. Row	N. Y.	1850	Chambers, James R.	Ky.	1852	Colhoun, Thomas R.	Pa.	1839
Bowman, John Davis	Pa.	1856	Bunn, Benjamin F.	Pa.	1846	Chambers, J. M. Duncan	Pa.	1848	Collet, Mark Wilkes	Pa.	1848
Bowyer, James H.	Va.	1857	Bunn, William	Geo.	1853	Chambers, William H.	Va.	1847	Collett, W. A.	N. C.	1856
Bowley, Robert H.	Va.	1852	Bunting, Ross R.	Pa.	1856	Chamblin, Marquis R.	Ky.	1850	Collier, Abner A.	Mo.	1852
Boyd, John C.	N. Y.	1841	Bunting, Thomas C.	Pa.	1835	Chancellor, Charles W.	Va.	1853	Collins, Richard T.	Ky.	1854
Boyd, John J.	Pa.	1839	Burgess, Ebenezer C.	Mass.	1853	Chancellor, Edward L.	Va.	1854	Collins, Thomas B.	N. Y.	1851
Boyd, Richard, Jr.	Va.	1857	Burks, Jesse D.	Ky.	1838	Chancellor, James E.	Va.	1848	Collins, William Thomas	Del.	1857
Boyd, William A.	N. C.	1845	Burnell, Thomas H.	Eng.	1854	Chandler, S. Temple	Va.	1850	Colton, Charles E.	Can.	1839
Boyer, David P.	Pa.	1846	Burnett, Elisha G.	N. Y.	1851	Chapin, John B.	N. Y.	1853	Comfort, J. W.	Pa.	1836
Boyett, Thomas W.	Ala.	1853	Burnett, James W.	Va.	1837	Chapline, H. W.	Va.	1837	Comford, William A.	Can.W.	1855
Bracey, John R.	Va.	1857	Burilcy, Hardin	Miss.	1850	Chapman, Charles G.	Conn.	1847	Compton, Azel	N. J.	1830
Brackeidge, Henry H.	Pa.	1850	Burr, Nelson	N. J.	1844	Chapman, David	Ohio.	1839	Compton, William M.	Miss.	1854
Bradford, Thomas A.	Fla.	1850	Burr, William H.	Pa.	1844	Chapman, Edwin N.	Conn.	1845	Conant, Oscar F.	Miss.	1854
Bradford, Phlander S.	Va.	1855	Burroughs, Alphonso J. L.	Geo.	1854	Chase, Charles T.	N. H.	1850	Condict, Lewis	N. J.	1836
Branaud, Daniel	N. Y.	1834	Burroughs, Richard	Geo.	1856	Chase, Dwight W.	N. Y.	1846	Connelly, Joseph H.	Pa.	1853
Branch, John L.	Geo.	1856	Burton, Daniel L.	Va.	1850	Chase, Enos G.	N. Y.	1854	Connelly, Repts	Va.	1848
Brandt, Eli Bainbridge	Pa.	1855	Burton, John J.	Va.	1847	Chase, Irah E.	Mass.	1853	Conner, Phineas S.	Mass.	1837
Brandt, Jeremiah	Pa.	1854	Burton, William H.	Va.	1856	Chase, William B.	Mass.	1838	Conner, William H. H.	N. C.	1851
Brandt, Logan	Va.	1849	Burwell, George W.	N. C.	1846	Chase, William B.	Vt.	1857	Comor, Ephraim D.	Ala.	1840
Branham, Henry R.	Geo.	1845	Bush, James B.	Ky.	1837	Chaytor, George W.	Md.	1835	Conrad, John	Pa.	1844
Brannock, James M.	N. C.	1851	Bush, Robert H.	Va.	1854	Cheatham, William J.	Va.	1836	Conry, John	Pa.	1838
Brass, Andrew J.	Pa.	1848	Butcher, Joseph, Jr.	N. J.	1849	Chenault, Robert C.	Ky.	1854	Conway, Albert G.	Va.	1837
Bratton, George	Ohio.	1853	Butler, Anselm B.	Ohio.	1855	Cheney, Francis M.	Geo.	1851	Cook, Columbus L.	N. C.	1851
Brawner, Lucius W.	Geo.	1856	Butler, John S.	Mass.	1852	Chester, John	Tenn.	1852	Cook, George H.	Pa.	1851
Brawner, William M.	Geo.	1856	Butler, Thomas S.	Pa.	1852	Chester, Samuel H.	Tenn.	1850	Cooke, William E.	Nova Scotia.	1842
Breed, William M.	Pa.	1855	Butt, Zephaniah	Pa.	1841	Chew, Ezekiel C.	N. J.	1843	Cooke, William T. B.	Va.	1854
Breiting, Joseph	Ala.	1855	Butts, James A.	Geo.	1856	Chew, Henry B., Jr.	Md.	1855	Coomb, David H.	Ind.	1850
Brelsford, James R.	Ohio.	1852	Butts, James J.	Geo.	1857	Chew, Robert S., Jr.	Va.	1849	Coomb, Samuel W.	Ky.	1853
Bressler, Charles H.	Pa.	1844	Butts, J. Thomas	Va.	1833	Child, Henry T.	Pa.	1844	Coon, John M.	Pa.	1845
Brewer, Nicholas	Md.	1840	Byars, William M.	Ky.	1842	Childress, William J.	Tenn.	1852	Coons, A. J.	Va.	1839
Brewster, T. Fort	Geo.	1856	Bye, Charles P.	Va.	1831	Childron, John A.	Va.	1841	Cooper, Alfred M.	N. J.	1856
Briceland, J. Milton	Va.	1847	Byers, William J.	Pa.	1847	Chipman, James L.	Nova Scotia.	1854	Cooper, George F.	Geo.	1845
Briggs, George W.	Va.	1856	Byrd, W. B.	S. C.	1856	Chippening, Frank	Pa.	1850	Cooper, John	N. Y.	1842
Briggs, Henry G.	Va.	1847	Bythewood, Daniel H.	S. C.	1846	Christman, Burke	Va.	1855	Cooper, Josiah C.	Pa.	1852
Bringham, James	Del.	1842				Christman, W. L.	Pa.	1857	Cooper, Robert L.	Ky.	1852
Brinker, Reuben	Pa.	1851	Cabell, George K.	Va.	1853	Christian, Henry B.	Va.	1853	Cooper, William	Pa.	1835
Brinker, Thomas H.	Pa.	1846	Cabell, Wm. Irvine	Va.	1852	Christian, William S.	Va.	1851	Coover, Eli H.	Pa.	1850
Brinton, Edward H.	Conn.	1853	Cable, Josiah C.	Ohio.	1848	Christie, William	N. Y.	1840	Coover, John B.	Pa.	1857
Brinton, John Bowen	Pa.	1826	Cadwell, Frederick A.	N. Y.	1837	Christy, J. Henderson	Ohio.	1853	Coover, William H.	Ohio.	1857
Brinton, John H.	Pa.	1852	Calahl, Lawrence M.	Del.	1855	Christy, Robert W.	Pa.	1841	Copeland, Adoniram J.	Me.	1846
Britten, George W.	N. J.	1856	Calhall, Thomas	Del.	1848	Chubb, Charles II.	Pa.	1856	Copeland, W. S.	Va.	1838
Brock, Hugh W.	Va.	1852	Cake, William M.	Ohio.	1850	Chunn, Zachariah T.	Va.	1840	Copes, Joseph S.	Del.	1833
Brodnax, Robert	N. C.	1848	Callaghan, Arthur	Mo.	1855	Churchman, Henry J.	Va.	1852	Corbin, S. W.	N. Y.	1829
Broslasky, Joseph P.	Pa.	1849	Callaway, Reuben S.	Geo.	1844	Churchman, Vincent T.	Va.	1848	Core, William T.	Va.	1843
Brome, John M.	Md.	1839	Callaway, William R.	Texas.	1852	Chidborne, J. Herbert	Va.	1850	Corley, James A.	S. C.	1854
Bronagh, Joseph W.	Va.	1837	Canac, William	Pa.	1852	Clanton, Albert B.	Ala.	1852	Cornick, Theodore F.	N. J.	1836
Bronson, William S.	N. Y.	1850	Canden, Thomas B.	Va.	1854	Clapp, William A.	Ind.	1847	Cornick, Martin L.	Va.	1843
Broocks, John W.	Va.	1853	Cameron, J. Walton	Va.	1848	Clark, Courtney J.	Ala.	1844	Corvill, William	Pa.	1837
Brookbank, John W.	Iowa.	1848	Camp, J. G.	N. C.	1857	Clark, George W.	Va.	1848	Cottman, Joseph B.	Md.	1838
Brookfield, Joseph	Pa.	1836	Campbell, Algernon E.	Va.	1851	Clark, Henry	N. Y.	1850	Cotton, Charles E.	Can.	1839
Brooks, James L.	D. C.	1837	Campbell, Archibald B.	Pa.	1844	Clark, Holson	Va.	1855	Cotton, David B.	Ohio.	1856
Brooks, John G.	Me.	1851	Campbell, Clark C.	Ala.	1846	Clark, John M.	N. C.	1841	Couch, W. B.	Geo.	1857
Brooks, Jonathan W.	Conn.	1835	Campbell, Henry II.	Me.	1849	Clark, Joseph M.	Mass.	1855	Couch, William S.	Va.	1857
Brooks, Silas S.	Mass.	1844	Campbell, John A.	Va.	1846	Clark, Marcus A.	Va.	1857	Coues, Samuel F.	N. H.	1849
Brooks, William A.	Miss.	1850	Campbell, Joseph N.	Pa.	1832	Clark, Nathan H.	Pa.	1845	Couse, George	Can.	1851
Broom, Daniel L.	Pa.	1836	Campbell, Sidney A.	Pa.	1849	Clark, Samuel V.	Miss.	1854	Coverly, Thomas Z.	Pa.	1830
Browder, James D.	Va.	1842	Campbell, Westlee M.	N. C.	1855	Clark, William L.	Pa.	1850	Cowan, George	Ky.	1855
Brown, Bedford	Md.	1855	Cantrell, James Henry	Pa.	1856	Clarke, Henry	N. Y.	1834	Cowan, William L.	Pa.	1836
Brown, Edward W.	N. C.	1846	Carels, Samuel	Pa.	1838	Clarke, John E.	N. C.	1847	Cowell, J. George	Mass.	1855
Brown, Elisha, Jr.	Ohio.	1842	Cargill, Nathaniel E.	Va.	1845	Clarke, Rowan	Pa.	1854	Cox, John	Pa.	1844
Brown, George W.	Pa.	1844	Carithers, Eli K.	Ill.	1850	Clarke, William J.	Pa.	1849	Cox, John K.	Miss.	1853
Brown, Henry James	Pa.	1843	Carleton, George E.	Geo.	1857	Clary, Charles S.	Ky.	1847	Craddock, John W.	Va.	1846
Brown, Henry T.	Va.	1854	Carl, George	Pa.	1826	Clements, Early C.	Ala.	1852	Craft, Joseph N.	Pa.	1838
Brown, John T.	Pa.	1843	Carlton, Benjamin F.	Geo.	1854	Clements, G. Myrick	Geo.	1854	Craig, James W.	N. Y.	1851
Brown, Marcus A.	Ohio.	1847	Carlton, Henry II.	Geo.	1856	Clements, L. Morgan	Ala.	1848	Craig, John T.	S. C.	1854
Brown, Martin L.	N. C.	1855	Carmichael, Richard H.	Va.	1839	Clements, Richard	Pa.	1846	Craig, Thomas W.	Pa.	1847
Brown, Neill D.	Miss.	1850	Carmichael, Spotswood W.	Va.	1852	Cleland, William	Pa.	1852	Craig, William Temple	Pa.	1842
Brown, Robert	Pa.	1853	Carnal, Reuben H.	La.	1851	Cline, Garner H.	N. J.	1839	Crain, J. R.	Texas.	1856
Brown, Robert S.	Pa.	1850	Carpenter, A. Jackson	Pa.	1856	Cline, Philip M.	Va.	1857	Cramer, Benjamin	Pa.	1838
Brown, Solomon	Conn.	1850	Carpenter, Alexander II.	Pa.	1845	Clinger, George	Pa.	1831	Crauc, James	N. J.	1839
Brown, Spencer W.	Mo.	1850	Carpenter, Benoni	Mass.	1852	Closson, Lorenzo D.	Can.	1853	Crauc, Edmund R.	Pa.	1855
Brown, William K.	Ala.	1845	Carpenter, Charles	Vt.	1834	Cloud, Noah B.	S. C.	1835	Crawford, Conyngnam	Ireland.	1834
Brown, William Mortimer	N. J.	1833	Carpenter, Isaac B.	Ohio.	1827	Coad, Joseph R.	Pa.	1856	Crawford, Francis A.	Pa.	1845
Browne, Thomas H.	Mass.	1837	Carpenter, John S.	Pa.	1844	Cobb, Benjamin F.	N. C.	1847	Crawford, James A.	Pa.	1834
Brownrigg, John	Miss.	1851	Carr, Thomas W.	Fla.	1849	Cobb, Henry	Va.	1847	Crawford, John S.	Pa.	1838
Brubaker, Henry	Pa.	1851	Carr, William W.	Geo.	1848	Coburn, John B.	Pa.	1843	Crawford, John W.	Md.	1852
Brubaker, J. C.	Pa.	1855	Carriger, John H.	Tenn.	1851	Coehran, Henry King	Va.	1856	Crawford, William H.	Ala.	1854
Bruce, Andrew	Pa.	1840	Carrington, Ennis C.	Wis.	1852	Coehran, J. D.	Pa.	1840	Crawford, William H.	Pa.	1857
Bruce, J. D.	N. C.	1856	Carrington, Paul S.	Va.	1851	Coehran, William S.	Pa.	1850	Crawford, William M.	Va.	1856
Bruener, William H.	Pa.	1848	Carswell, E. S.	Geo.	1856	Coehrauc, James H.	Pa.	1839	Creshill, William H.	Geo.	1857
Brunson, Jesse A.	Tenn.	1857	Carter, E. J.	Geo.	1856	Cocke, J. Walter	Texas.	1856	Creslow, William M.	N. C.	1836
Bryan, Cyrus	Va.	1855	Carter, Flournoy	Geo.	1851	Cocke, William	Ala.	1853	Cresson, Alonzo L.	Pa.	1849
Bryan, John C.	Va.	1853	Carter, James W.	Va.	1847	Cockerville, Americus	Va.	1850	Cresson, Charles M.	Pa.	1849
Bryan, William S.	N. C.	1857	Carter, John	Va.	1847	Coffin, Samuel S.	Tenn.	1857	Crittenden, Edward W.	N. Y.	1835
Bryant, Cassander E.	Ohio.	1850	Carter, John F.	Va.	1849	Coffman, Samuel A.	Va.	1846	Cronin, Edward, Jr.	Pa.	1841



Croom, Platt S.	Pa.	1849	Dennis, William H.	Va.	1848	Durlam, William W.	Geo.	1844	Fawcett, Henry	N. Y.	1834
Cropp, Howard H.	Va.	1889	Deut, Eugene T.	Ala.	1849	Durphy, Sydenham W.	Va.	1853	Fearing, Benjamin, Jr.	Mass.	1851
Cropp, J. T.	Va.	1856	De Profontaine, Joseph R.	Pa.	1831	Durrett, Addison L.	Va.	1849	Feay, John	Pa.	1855
Crosby, Edward	N. Y.	1840	Derr, Nathaniel H.	Pa.	1853	Durrott, Fountain R.	Mo.	1852	Fenn, M. B.	Ala.	1856
Crossman, Thomas J.	Pa.	1834	Derr, Rufus M.	Va.	1847	Durst, Daniel P.	Pa.	1850	Fennell, James W., Jr.	Ala.	1854
Crothers, Robert W.	Ill.	1855	Derrickson, John B.	N. J.	1850	Duval, C. A.	Miss.	1857	Ferguson, Thomas McKee	Can. W.	1845
Crouse, George Jackson	Pa.	1848	Desnoyers, Edmund G.	Mich.	1844	Du Val, Lucien Spence	Fla.	1850	Ferris, Charles E.	Del.	1849
Crouse, William	Pa.	1851	Devoce, William J.	Miss.	1848	Dwinnell, James E.	N. Y.	1854	Few, Samuel F.	Va.	1847
Crow, Calvin A.	Ala.	1854	Devazac, Augustus	La.	1831	Dyert, Edward C.	Mass.	1845	Field, Edward M.	Me.	1849
Crowder, John V.	Va.	1846	Dewberry, John H.	Geo.	1857	Dyott, John B.	Pa.	1845	Field, George	Pa.	1834
Crowley, Frederick	Pa.	1842	Dewey, George M.	Mo.	1853	Earickson, James P.	Mo.	1853	Field, John W.	Va.	1836
Crowly, Timothy J.	Pa.	1849	De Witt, Benjamin	Pa.	1852	Earl, J. Madison	Mo.	1857	Finch, George C.	N. Y.	1841
Crump, William, Jr.	Va.	1849	De Witt, Manning F.	Pa.	1857	Earl, John W.	N. C.	1854	Finlay, Charles	Cuba.	1855
Crynes, A. C.	Ala.	1856	Deyo, Nathaniel	N. Y.	1838	Earley, Joseph R.	Va.	1843	Finlayson, William H.	N. C.	1855
Culbertson, Edmond	Pa.	1836	Dice, Reuben B.	S. C.	1826	Earsham, John B.	Va.	1843	Finley, Calvin G.	S. C.	1855
Culbertson, Howard	Ohio.	1850	Dick, Thomas M.	S. C.	1826	Eastman, Henry	N. H.	1847	Fischer, W. Emil	Pn.s.	1855
Culbertson, James	Mo.	1852	Dickerson, Crispin	Va.	1852	Eastman, William A.	N. H.	1847	Fish, James S.	Geo.	1849
Culbertson, Julius	Ky.	1832	Dickerson, Robert J.	Ala.	1855	Easton, William A.	Pa.	1853	Fisher, Frederick B.	Va.	1846
Culbertson, S. D.	Pa.	1836	Dickey, Benjamin	Can. W.	1846	Eaty, Sebastian B.	Va.	1834	Fisher, John F.	Pa.	1850
Culbertson, William	Pa.	1836	Dickinson, John	Mass.	1835	Eberhart, George	Geo.	1854	Fisher, Preston	Me.	1851
Cullen, Patrick	Va.	1827	Dickinson, Samuel T.	Va.	1849	Eberle, Jacob K.	Pa.	1854	Fisher, William	N. Y.	1856
Cummings, Albert S.	Pa.	1844	Dickson, James G.	Pa.	1851	Echols, Edward D. J.	Ala.	1857	Fisher, Benjamin S.	N. J.	1843
Cummings, S. S.	Pa.	1828	Dickson, James T.	Mo.	1850	Edge, John P.	Pa.	1846	Fisler, Jacob T.	N. J.	1855
Cummisky, James	Pa.	1856	Dickson, John	Pa.	1857	Edmonds, Matthew W.	N. J.	1857	Fisler, Samuel F.	N. J.	1844
Cunning, Samuel R.	Geo.	1856	Dickson, Lycurgus A.	Tenn.	1855	Edmonds, Samuel C.	N. J.	1851	Fitch, Samuel S.	Vt.	1827
Cunningham, Alexander	Va.	1845	Dieffenbacher, Philip L.	Ill.	1855	Edwards, Americus A.	Mo.	1850	Fitch, Thomas	N. Y.	1844
Cunningham, John	Pa.	1827	Dillard, Peter F.	Va.	1841	Edwards, James	Pa.	1847	Fithian, Joseph, Jr.	Ohio.	1854
Cunningham, William R.	Ala.	1852	Dillard, Peter H.	N. C.	1847	Edwards, Richard H.	Va.	1837	Fitts, John H.	Ala.	1850
Curd, John K.	Va.	1855	Dillard, Thomas H. B.	Va.	1854	Effinger, Francis A.	Va.	1838	Fitts, William F.	Ala.	1851
Currie, E. A.	Va.	1837	Dillard, William D.	Ky.	1852	Egbert, Asa	Ohio.	1831	Fitzgerald, Edmond	Geo.	1848
Curtis, Bartlett A.	Va.	1853	Dilworth, Richard B.	Pa.	1835	Egleston, Joseph D.	Va.	1851	Fitzpatrick, John	Va.	1833
Curtis, Humphrey H., Jr.	Va.	1857	Dimock, Gordon Z.	Pa.	1844	Eichelberger, Lewis S.	Va.	1847	Flack, William C. A.	Ind.	1852
Curtis, Josiah	Conn.	1843	Dingce, Richard	Pa.	1851	Eldred, John W.	Pa.	1840	Fleet, Benjamin	Va.	1838
Curtis, Levi	Conn.	1847	Dinges, George H.	Va.	1853	Eldridge, James H.	R. I.	1837	Fleet, William T.	Va.	1845
Castis, John T.	Va.	1846	Dingle, Edward C.	Del.	1827	Eldridge, Erwin J.	Md.	1854	Fleming, Andrew	Pa.	1855
Cuthbertson, David H.	N. C.	1850	Dingley, Amasa J.	Me.	1851	Eldridge, William H.	Ala.	1838	Fleming, James	Pa.	1837
Cutliff, James S.	La.	1851	Dinzy, John K.	W. I.	1857	Eliezo de la Puente, José	Cuba.	1850	Fleming, Robert A.	Ala.	1857
Czapkay, Emilias A.	Hung.	1853	Dirkson, James C.	Md.	1855	Eliason, Talcott	Va.	1847	Fleming, Thomas M.	Va.	1851
Dabney, Thomas S.	Va.	1835	Diver, William B.	Pa.	1839	Ellis, Edward C.	Ill.	1849	Fletcher, Corbin D.	Va.	1852
Da Costa, Jacob	W. I.	1852	Dix, James	N. J.	1832	Elliot, J. Richard	Pa.	1843	Flewelling, Edward A.	Geo.	1852
Daily, James W.	Ohio.	1842	Dix, John H.	N. Y.	1843	Elliott, Thomas Balch	N. Y.	1850	Flint, Austin, Jr.	N. Y.	1857
Daingerfield, John Elliot	Va.	1854	Dixon, Lucius	Mass.	1836	Ellis, James B.	Miss.	1845	Flint, Thomas	Me.	1849
Dale, William W.	Va.	1838	Doane, George Hobart	Va.	1848	Ellis, James E.	Va.	1841	Flippin, Marion J.	Va.	1847
Dalton, George O.	Mass.	1855	Dobyns, R. L. H.	N. J.	1852	Ellis, James R.	Mo.	1853	Flournoy, David	Va.	1855
Daly, Lafayette	Va.	1850	Dobyns, R. L. H.	Va.	1855	Ellis, Joseph W.	Me.	1849	Flournoy, Patrick H.	Va.	1849
Dameron, Robert C.	Miss.	1850	Dodd, Robert J.	Pa.	1831	Ellmaker, Thomas	Pa.	1846	Floyd, Frederic	Va.	1851
Dana, Charles H.	Pa.	1851	Dodd, Robert J., Jr.	Pa.	1848	Elsberg, Louis	Pa.	1857	Floyd, James B.	Va.	1847
Dana, Marcus	Ohio.	1850	Dodson, William B.	Pa.	1834	Elson, James R.	Pa.	1849	Floyd, Samuel	Pa.	1843
Dana, Robert S.	Pa.	1857	Doggett, Perez F.	Mass.	1832	Elyson, John W.	Va.	1849	Foard, Andrew Jackson	Geo.	1848
Dana, Simeon Sessions	N. H.	1844	Dold, Samuel M.	Va.	1850	Ely, Horace	N. C.	1836	Folsom, Lewis A.	Geo.	1847
Daniel, A. B.	Geo.	1857	Donaldson, Alex. C.	Pa.	1827	Ely, S. Carswell	Mo.	1836	Foltz, Jonathan M.	Pa.	1830
Daniel, J. M.	Va.	1838	Donnelly, Charles H.	Can. W.	1855	Emanuel, Samuel	Miss.	1844	Foltwell, Joseph N.	Ky.	1848
Daniel, Milton J.	Geo.	1850	Donnelly, Henry L.	Pa.	1853	Emmert, Andrew	Md.	1852	Fontaine, Abraham W.	Va.	1854
Darden, David L.	Ala.	1849	Donnelly, Philip C.	Pa.	1839	Eumet, Thomas Addis	Va.	1850	Fontaine, Madison R.	Va.	1846
Dare, George T.	Pa.	1831	Dorroh, John F.	S. C.	1839	Engless, Samuel	Pa.	1827	Foote, Charles C.	Conn.	1851
Davidson, Charles Edward	Va.	1848	Dorset, John Lewis	Va.	1850	Engelman, E. J.	Pa.	1839	Foote, George A.	N. C.	1856
Davidson, Henry G.	Va.	1851	Dorsey, Frederic	Md.	1856	Entrikin, Smith	Pa.	1830	Foote, W. W.	N. C.	1850
Davidson, Junius	Miss.	1850	Dorsey, Henry A.	Pa.	1852	Eppes, John W.	Fla.	1849	Forbes, William S.	Va.	1852
Davidson, William J.	Va.	1854	Dorsey, John P.	Pa.	1850	Eppley, George	Pa.	1853	Ford, George W.	Pa.	1855
Davies, George W.	Va.	1836	Dossey, George W.	Va.	1850	Eshleman, Abraham	Pa.	1853	Ford, James E.	Va.	1842
Davies, William B.	Va.	1855	Douglas, Robert	Scott'd.	1839	Eshleman, Isaac S.	Pa.	1851	Ford, John D.	N. H.	1844
Davis, Amasa	Mass.	1856	Dowell, Greensville	Tenn.	1847	Eshleman, John K.	Pa.	1855	Ford, Newton S.	Va.	1853
Davis, Andrew J.	Pa.	1850	Dowler, Moses M.	Ohio.	1836	Eskridge, John M.	Geo.	1854	Fordham, John F.	Geo.	1857
Davis, Benjamin J. B.	Pa.	1849	Downer, Fenno	Conn.	1830	Espy, Kirk	Pa.	1856	Foreman, James M.	Va.	1853
Davis, Charles	Pa.	1828	Doxy, John L.	Miss.	1848	Esry, William P.	Pa.	1844	Forry, Samuel	Pa.	1832
Davis, David H.	Ky.	1831	Dozier, Allen S.	S. C.	1856	Etheridge, John H.	Geo.	1856	Forshey, J. Madison	Ohio.	1840
Davis, George S.	Geo.	1849	Drake, Thomas W.	Pa.	1844	Etbank, William G.	Ala.	1856	Fort, Joseph M.	Texas.	1851
Davis, James S.	Miss.	1855	Drake, William W.	Tenn.	1854	Evance, James II.	Va.	1852	Fort, Moses T.	Geo.	1848
Davis, John	S. C.	1839	Drapac, Isaac, Jr.	Mass.	1849	Evans, Charles H.	Ohio.	1857	Foster, A. R.	Ala.	1857
Davis, John, Jr.	Va.	1848	Drayton, John B.	La.	1845	Evans, Dickson	N. C.	1846	Foster, Charles R.	N. J.	1845
Davis, Joseph A.	N. J.	1838	Drayton, Edward F.	Pa.	1848	Evans, Faulkner II.	Miss.	1853	Foster, David L.	Miss.	1857
Davis, Kendall	N. H.	1829	Dreher, Jurias G.	Pa.	1855	Evans, Isaac Newton	Pa.	1852	Foster, David W.	Miss.	1854
Davis, Miranda G.	Miss.	1854	Drewry, John W.	Geo.	1849	Evans, J. Mason	Va.	1851	Foster, George B.	Mass.	1854
Davis, S. G.	N. H.	1838	Druet, John T.	Ohio.	1856	Evans, John F.	Pa.	1845	Foster, Joel	Vt.	1820
Davis, Theodore V. L.	Va.	1853	Drummond, John T.	Va.	1850	Evans, John W. C.	Pa.	1829	Foster, Robert S.	Ala.	1853
Davidson, James K.	Pa.	1833	Drye, William S.	Ky.	1857	Evans, Josiah T.	Ala.	1837	Foster, Samuel C.	Mass.	1837
Dawson, John	E. I.	1847	Drye, John S.	Ohio.	1847	Evans, Joshua R.	Pa.	1851	Foster, Thomas	Pa.	1836
Dawson, Plummer W.	Tenn.	1844	Ducacet, Henry W., Jr.	Pa.	1843	Evans, Robert M.	Miss.	1854	Foulke, George W.	Pa.	1847
Dawson, Stephen W.	Tenn.	1849	Duckett, Thomas S.	Md.	1839	Everett, Azariah	Ohio.	1846	Foulkes, James F.	N. C.	1852
Day, Fisk Hlookbrook	N. Y.	1849	Dner, George W.	Pa.	1830	Everett, P. Root	Ohio.	1856	Fournier, John C.	Can.	1829
Day, Joseph H.	Ky.	1843	Duffey, John W.	Geo.	1854	Ewell, Joseph F.	Ky.	1842	Fowler, A. S. (M.D.)	Geo.	1857
Day, Silas	N. Y.	1836	Duffie, W. J.	Pa.	1836	Ewell, Richard H. D.	Tenn.	1842	Fowler, Isaac D.	N. Y.	1839
Deacon, Benjamin H.	N. Y.	1845	Duffield, Edward	Md.	1846	Ewing, George	Pa.	1850	Fox, Henry Haines	Pa.	1846
Dean, Henry S.	Mass.	1852	Dugger, James M.	Geo.	1854	Ewing, James P.	Tenn.	1854	Fox, Joseph M.	Ky.	1851
Dean, Richard C.	N. J.	1854	Duggins, F. P.	Va.	1838	Ewing, Philander D.	Va.	1837	Fox, Thomas G.	Pa.	1852
Dean, Samuel Henry	Geo.	1855	Dulaney, Nathaniel T.	Tenn.	1856	Ewing, William D.	Va.	1854	Franklin, Benjamin	Tenn.	1852
De Barrés, Pn.	Cuba.	1855	Dulany, U. Heath	Va.	1851	Ewing, William P.	Va.	1846	Franklin, George A.	Md.	1847
De Berry, John C.	S. C.	1853	Dummer, Edward O.	N. J.	1852	Fahrney, Jacob	Pa.	1853	Frantz, Benjamin	Pa.	1846
De Camps, Thomas J.	Va.	1836	Duncan, George K.	Tenn.	1851	Failor, Benjamin M.	Ohio.	1855	Frazier, Joseph	Pa.	1842
De Choudons, Joseph F.	Corsica.	1857	Duncan, Robert	Pa.	1853	Fant, Francis M. E.	S. C.	1845	Freas, H. L.	Pa.	1855
Dedrick, Allen	S. C.	1852	Duncan, William C.	Mo.	1846	Fant, Samuel F.	S. C.	1855	Frederick, Edward J.	S. C.	1855
De Draffenrict, William G.	Va.	1853	Duncombe, Charles	Can. W.	1846	Farinholt, Anderson S.	Ala.	1853	Freeman, Ingraham B.	N. S. C.	1856
De Hart, John N. E.	La.	1847	Dungan, James B.	N. Y.	1835	Farley, William S.	Miss.	1852	Freeze, Peter H.	Pa.	1857
De Haven, Augustus A.	Pa.	1829	Dunlison, Richard J.	Pa.	1856	Farmer, Henry II.	Va.	1846	Frick, Clarence H.	Pa.	1838
De Lacy, John	Pa.	1849	Dunklin, Irby	N. Y.	1855	Farmer, Willis H.	Va.	1846	Frick, William S.	Pa.	1848
De Le Gal, Henry II.	Geo.	1839	Dunkum, James B.	Va.	1845	Farrar, George W.	Ky.	1838	Friend, George W.	Va.	1851
Delano, Marcus F.	Mass.	1857	Dunlap, John M.	Pa.	1845	Farrar, George W.	Geo.	1856	Friend, John Edwards	Va.	1851
Delaplaine, James B.	Md.	1857	Dunlap, Theodore	Pa.	1845	Farrar, T. Goodridge	Miss.	1853	Fruit, John C.	Va.	1857
Demuth, S. C.	Pa.	1838	Dunn, Samuel R.	Ky.	1850	Farrar, William F.	Va.	1852	Fruit, Richard B.	Pa.	1854
Denig, Robert M.	Pa.	1838	Dunn, Samuel R.	Pa.	1830	Farrell, William F.	Geo.	1857	Frye, A. S.	Me.	1857
Denise, Jacob C.	Ohio.	1855	Dunott, Thomas J.	Md.	1852	Fareilly, James	Miss.	1853	Fulkerson, Putnam S.	Mo.	1854
Dennis, Welding F.	Pa.	1842	Dupree, Ira E., Jr.	Geo.	1850	Fassitt, O. R.	N. Y.	1840	Fuller, Daniel	Pa.	1857
			Durlam, Alexander F.	Geo.	1852	Faulcon, Edward W.	Va.	1835	Fuller, Smith	Pa.	1847

Fulmer, George	Pa.	1853	Goodrich, Robert A.	Va.	1854	Hairston, George S.	Va.	1835	Haskell, Joseph H.	Mass.	1844
Funkhouser, David	Va.	1847	Goodwin, Edmund P.	Va.	1852	Haldeman, George W.	Pa.	1854	Hasslett, John D. S.	Pa.	1855
Fuqua, Thomas B.	Va.	1850	Goodwin, Sherman	Ohio.	1837	Hale, Albert P.	Me.	1840	Hassenplug, Jacob H.	Pa.	1851
Furse, William	S. C.	1844	Goodwin, William C.	Va.	1853	Hale, David	Me.	1827	Hatchett, Lewellyn	Va.	1849
Fussell, Morris	Pa.	1851	Gordon, David C.	Miss.	1856	Haley, James	Miss.	1856	Hatfield, Nathan L.	Pa.	1826
			Gordon, John N.	Va.	1852	Hallsy, Dennis J.	Ky.	1857	Hathaway, Joseph C.	Mass.	1856
Gabby, R. S.	Ohio.	1855	Gordon, Thomas	Pa.	1845	Hall, A. Douglas	Pa.	1854	Havens, Joseph M.	Ind.	1852
Gaddis, Elijah Franklin	Ala.	1851	Gorgas, Albert C.	Pa.	1856	Hall, George W.	Ill.	1855	Havis, Minor W.	Geo.	1851
Gaines, James S.	Tenn.	1847	Gorin, William H.	Ky.	1851	Hall, R. F.	Geo.	1855	Hawkins, Alexander B.	N. C.	1847
Gaither, Eric T.	Geo.	1851	Gorman, Charles R.	Pa.	1846	Hall, John L.	S. C.	1854	Hay, Randal D.	N. C.	1852
Gabraith, Thomas	Pa.	1853	Gosweiler, Martin H.	Pa.	1847	Hall, Richard N.	Va.	1845	Hayden, Horace H.	Md.	1857
Gale, Robert H.	Ky.	1851	Gouldin, Thomas W.	Miss.	1839	Hall, Robert B.	Va.	1857	Hayes, Isham H.	Ala.	1850
Gale, William H.	Md.	1850	Graeff, Charles	Pa.	1826	Hall, Samuel H.	Coun.	1857	Hayes, Louis W.	Del.	1844
Gallahar, William	Pa.	1829	Graham, Edward L.	Va.	1850	Hall, Samuel E.	Geo.	1851	Hayes, Pliny H.	N. Y.	1848
Gambill, Richard H.	Va.	1841	Graham, Frederick R.	N. J.	1850	Hall, Theophilus A.	Va.	1843	Hayes, William, Jr.	Pa.	1838
Gamble, Aaron	Pa.	1846	Graham, George M.	Pa.	1853	Hall, William Hansell	Geo.	1854	Hayhurst, George R.	Pa.	1852
Gamble, George M.	Pa.	1848	Graham, Henry W.	N. C.	1849	Hall, William M.	Teun.	1851	Hayne, Timothy	N. H.	1836
Ganson, Holton	N. Y.	1834	Graham, John	Ireland.	1826	Haller, Michael E.	Can.	1832	Haynes, Charles Eaton	Geo.	1856
Garden, John B.	Va.	1850	Graham, Leonidas J.	Ala.	1855	Haller, Theodore N.	Pa.	1830	Haynes, James A.	Va.	1846
Gardette, Emile P.	Pa.	1838	Graham, Neill	N. C.	1849	Halley, H. Joseph	Va.	1856	Haynes, Robert S.	Va.	1849
Gardiner, William A.	Pa.	1843	Graham, Robert H.	Ala.	1852	Halley, Samuel H.	Va.	1848	Haynie, James M.	Ala.	1855
Gardner, Joseph	Pa.	1828	Graham, Taylor L.	Pa.	1849	Halsey, Luther F.	Pa.	1854	Hayes, Chapiu J.	Md.	1841
Gardner, Robert B.	Geo.	1852	Grammer, Jones M.	Va.	1850	Hambrick, Joseph M.	Geo.	1857	Hayes, George W.	Md.	1824
Garland, Joseph	N. H.	1849	Graut, Gough W.	N. C.	1850	Hamer, Ellis P.	Pa.	1851	Hayward, W. R.	Md.	1838
Garland, Riee B.	Va.	1843	Grant, Samuel Dexter	Me.	1852	Hanbill, Robert	Pa.	1836	Haywood, Richard B.	N. C.	1844
Garland, Wilson	N. C.	1856	Grant, William L.	Va.	1856	Hamilton, Alfred J.	Va.	1853	Hazlett, Robert W.	Pa.	1851
Garlick, John W.	Va.	1847	Grant, William R.	Nova Scotia.	1839	Hamilton, George S.	Va.	1851	Hazlett, Thomas J.	Ohio.	1845
Garner, Presley K.	N. C.	1846	Graves, J. G.	N. H.	1853	Hamilton, James	Pa.	1848	Head, Joseph	Ill.	1854
Garnett, Algernon S.	Va.	1856	Graves, S. Waterman	Mass.	1846	Hamilton, J. B.	Pa.	1838	Head, Falkner	Geo.	1849
Garnett, James H.	Va.	1848	Graves, Thomas A.	Geo.	1845	Hamilton, John W.	Pa.	1855	Hebble, Joseph	Ohio.	1855
Garnett, O. V.	Ky.	1855	Gray, Alexander R.	Pa.	1855	Hamilton, Robert S.	Va.	1857	Heddens, William I.	Ky.	1855
Garnett, Thomas N.	Va.	1855	Gray, Barzillai	Va.	1837	Hamilton, Samuel M.	Pa.	1853	Hedges, Charles H.	N. J.	1841
Garretson, Isaac W.	Pa.	1837	Gray, John	Va.	1836	Hauilton, Swithen N.	Va.	1855	Hedges, Urban D.	Del.	1835
Garratt, James R.	Va.	1846	Gray, John Alfred	Va.	1836	Hamilton, William N.	Pa.	1836	Hegius, Thomas G.	Pa.	1846
Garrish, John P.	N. J.	1836	Gray, John W.	Ala.	1855	Hammond, John T.	Md.	1852	Heiskell, Peter H.	Va.	1845
Garrison, William P.	N. H.	1830	Gray, Joseph	N. Y.	1857	Hannmond, J. W.	Ohio.	1856	Henderson, A. A.	Pa.	1838
Garst, Michael	Ohio.	1837	Gray, Tazewell M.	Va.	1853	Hanpton, Ednaud B.	N. C.	1852	Henderson, Andrew J.	Va.	1851
Garvey, Patrick	Ireland.	1833	Gray, William B.	Va.	1852	Hancock, Charles	Va.	1851	Henderson, Daniel	Pa.	1844
Gary, Franklin F.	S. C.	1851	Graydon, William	Pa.	1840	Hancock, Francis W.	Va.	1847	Henderson, Jophan	Me.	1854
Gauthreaux, Joseph J.	La.	1848	Grayson, John B.	Va.	1841	Hancock, Jefferson	Va.	1836	Henderson, Lorenzo N.	Pa.	1831
Gay, Neil B., Jr.	Va.	1850	Grayson, Wray	Va.	1853	Hancock, William G.	Va.	1850	Henderson, Matthew A.	Pa.	1835
Gay, W. Douglas	Ky.	1854	Green, Bennett W.	Va.	1856	Hanford, S. B.	N. Y.	1838	Henderson, William J.	Pa.	1848
Gayle, Charles M. S.	Va.	1847	Green, Charles H.	S. C.	1852	Hanger, John M.	Va.	1857	Hendren, Samuel R.	Va.	1850
Gay Lord, J. Fletcher	N. C.	1841	Green, George W.	Pa.	1838	Hanly, Michael A.	Pa.	1855	Hendrix, H. Walter	S. C.	1854
Geare, Frederic	N. Y.	1851	Green, J. P.	Mass.	1841	Hauly, Richard Rush	N. Y.	1852	Hendry, Bowman	N. J.	1846
Gearhart, Wesley R.	Pa.	1841	Green, James M.	Geo.	1837	Hanly, William H.	Pa.	1844	Henley, John B. D.	Tenn.	1849
Geddes, James, Jr.	Nova Scotia.	1838	Green, James S.	N. C.	1848	Hann, John A.	Pa.	1850	Henning, David M.	Teun.	1837
Geddes, John	Pa.	1849	Green, John M.	Pa.	1832	Hanua, E. S.	Ohio.	1856	Henning, William H.	Va.	1853
Ge, Charles J.	N. C.	1852	Green, Samuel John	N. Y.	1838	Hannan, William F.	Ohio.	1853	Henry, Beverly A.	Geo.	1852
Ge, James T.	Ala.	1843	Green, William T.	N. Y.	1837	Hannay, Thomas	Pa.	1834	Henry, James W.	Md.	1837
Gegan, John	Pa.	1831	Greene, J. M.	Ala.	1856	Hannon, Joseph	Pa.	1844	Heury, T. Charlton	Pa.	1850
Gegan, John, Jr.	Pa.	1851	Gregg, Daniel H.	Mass.	1828	Hardcastle, Alexander	Md.	1849	Henry, William S. B.	Va.	1849
Gegan, Richard	Pa.	1835	Gregg, Patrick	N. Y.	1834	Hardcastle, Edward M.	Md.	1844	Heusley, Benjamin, Jr.	Ky.	1841
Gogan, William	Pa.	1836	Gregory, Oscar	Va.	1854	Harden, Robert R.	Geo.	1848	Heppburn, Andrew	Pa.	1841
Goiger, Henry	Pa.	1857	Gresham, Henry	Va.	1856	Harden, William P.	Geo.	1845	Herbst, Frederick W.	Pa.	1827
Goikie, Walter B.	Can.	1852	Gresham, Sterling A.	Geo.	1848	Hardesty, J. R. L.	Va.	1856	Herbst, William S., Jr.	Pa.	1855
Gonmill, Jacob M.	Pa.	1832	Grier, J. H.	Pa.	1840	Hardin, William N.	Va.	1849	Hereford, Francis M.	La.	1856
Geoghegan, Richard	Pa.	1835	Griesemer, Calvin H.	Pa.	1854	Harding, Charles A.	Md.	1841	Hereford, Thomas P.	Va.	1834
Getzendanner, Joseph T.	Md.	1839	Griesemer, E. Enoch	Pa.	1851	Harding, Josiah	Md.	1839	Herndon, James C.	Va.	1852
Ghent, Henry C.	Ala.	1856	Griesemer, Hiram J.	Pa.	1853	Harding, Philander H.	Me.	1855	Herndon, Thomas	Va.	1857
Gibbon, William H.	N. J.	1857	Griesemer, John B.	Pa.	1856	Hardman, William B. J.	Geo.	1850	Herr, Henry F.	Pa.	1848
Gibbons, Joseph	Pa.	1845	Griffin, Edwin	N. Y.	1837	Hardwick, J. R.	Geo.	1855	Herrick, J. Everette	N. H.	1851
Gibbons, Robert	N. C.	1847	Griffing, Zachariah B. J.	Miss.	1844	Hardy, George E.	Va.	1846	Herriott, John V.	Pa.	1836
Gibbons, Thomas P.	Pa.	1851	Griffiths, Charles M.	Pa.	1826	Hardy, Thomas I.	Va.	1852	Herman, Francis	N. J.	1853
Gibbs, Robert T.	Va.	1837	Griffiths, Elijah L.	Pa.	1832	Hardy, William B.	Mo.	1856	Herrou, Levi B.	Tenn.	1856
Gibson, Alexander	Va.	1846	Griffiths, Jesse W.	Pa.	1826	Haring, John J.	N. Y.	1854	Hershe, Christian	Iowa.	1851
Gibson, Frederick H.	Va.	1852	Grigsby, Abner Joseph	Va.	1845	Harker, Jesse	Pa.	1839	Hershey, Joseph H.	Pa.	1853
Gibson, John J.	Ill.	1856	Griueser, Franklin T.	Ky.	1854	Harley, Levi G.	Ohio.	1837	Heston, Abiah P.	Pa.	1850
Gilbert, David	Pa.	1828	Grissold, Elisha	Pa.	1853	Harlow, John M.	Mass.	1844	Hetick, Andrew	Pa.	1836
Gilbert, Jesse	Pa.	1829	Grizzard, Theophilus D.	Va.	1853	Harnish, Tobias	Pa.	1856	Hewsou, Addimed	Pa.	1850
Gilbert, Jonathan H.	Pa.	1837	Groff, Jacob E.	Pa.	1849	Harnsberger, George W.	Va.	1839	Heyward, James F.	Del.	1851
Gilbert, Julius Cesar	Geo.	1848	Groff, William T.	Pa.	1836	Harper, Isaac N.	Pa.	1849	Hezlep, William B.	Pa.	1854
Gilbert, Michael M.	Ky.	1850	Groom, Ewan J.	Pa.	1855	Harper, John P.	Mo.	1848	Hickerson, James	N. C.	1856
Gilbert, Sias Terrell	N. Y.	1854	Gross, Ferdinand H.	Pa.	1855	Harris, Clement R.	Va.	1842	Hickman, Joseph	Pa.	1829
Gill, Henry Z.	Ohio.	1857	Gross, James D.	Pa.	1850	Harris, George C.	Md.	1836	Hicks, Edwin S.	Va.	1854
Gill, Robert T.	N. Y.	1846	Gross, Samuel D.	Pa.	1828	Harris, George F.	Va.	1845	Hicks, Virginus H.	Va.	1852
Gilliam, Louis M.	N. C.	1850	Gross, Samuel W.	Pa.	1857	Harris, James E.	Va.	1838	Higbee, Hugh H.	N. J.	1828
Gillespie, William A.	Geo.	1850	Grossman, John	Pa.	1832	Harris, Marcus A.	Va.	1848	Higday, Tompkins	Ind.	1852
Gillespie, Zadock R.	Tenn.	1857	Grosvenor, William	Conu.	1830	Harris, Richard M.	Ala.	1856	Higgs, Thomas F.	Geo.	1855
Gilliam, J. P.	Va.	1857	Grove, George	Pa.	1836	Harris, Saunpon H.	Miss.	1854	Hilbish, Daniel J.	Pa.	1847
Gilliams, James S.	Pa.	1846	Gryler, M. R.	Pa.	1836	Harris, Samuel	Va.	1844	Hildreth, Isaac F.	Ohio.	1856
Gillis, Joseph I.	Md.	1838	Guernard, Augustus	Geo.	1835	Harris, Thomas S.	Va.	1854	Hill, Alonzo A. F.	Geo.	1848
Gilman, John B.	N. J.	1844	Guild, James, Jr.	Ala.	1845	Harris, William J.	Va.	1841	Hill, A. Chandler	Geo.	1853
Gilmore, William J.	Pa.	1850	Guild, La Fayette	Ala.	1848	Harrison, Eugene B.	Ohio.	1857	Hill, Ambrose B.	N. J.	1849
Given, James J.	Pa.	1831	Gully, William	Ala.	1846	Harrison, James F.	Mo.	1854	Hill, Charles H.	Pa.	1835
Glaseock, Richard M.	Va.	1839	Gulliver, Daniel F.	N. C.	1849	Harrison, Marcellus T.	Mo.	1854	Hill, George	Pa.	1838
Glass, Samuel	Ohio.	1848	Gunn, Daniel B.	N. C.	1849	Harris, Samuel G.	Va.	1855	Hill, James S.	Pa.	1844
Glassoll, Albert S.	Vt.	1847	Gunnell, William P.	Va.	1849	Harris, William H.	Pa.	1855	Hill, John	Ohio.	1856
Gleeson, John K.	La.	1854	Guthrie, Columbus B.	Ohio.	1839	Harry, Benjamin F.	Pa.	1847	Hill, John Edwin	Miss.	1845
Glenn, Lucius B.	Ala.	1851	Guthrie, Guian S.	Ohio.	1853	Harshberger, Abraham	Pa.	1844	Hill, Joseph	S. C.	1855
Glentworth, William W.	Pa.	1847	Gwin, Robert D.	Tenn.	1855	Hart, Albert Gaillard	Pa.	1852	Hill, J. Ward	S. C.	1857
Glezen, Ezra W.	Pa.	1834	Gwyn, James D.	N. C.	1848	Hart, Byron	Pa.	1854	Hill, Lafayette	Tenn.	1854
Glover, Ralph	N. J.	1826				Hart, Ira F.	N. Y.	1852	Hill, William	Ill.	1856
Godfrey, J. P.	Pa.	1857	Habersham, Stephen E.	S. C.	1848	Hart, William P.	Tenn.	1855	Hill, William Henry	N. C.	1845
Godwin, William P.	Tenn.	1831	Hacketford, Noah E.	Pa.	1845	Harter, M. Lair	Pa.	1854	Hilleary, John W.	Md.	1854
Goheen, S. M. E.	Pa.	1837	Hackett, Robert F.	N. C.	1849	Hartman, H. B.	La.	1857	Hillman, Richard E.	Pa.	1840
Golding, Walter S.	N. C.	1851	Hackett, Thomas	Md.	1847	Hartman, Samuel B.	Ohio.	1857	Hillsman, William H.	Va.	1848
Goldsmith, Thomas Oliver	Pa.	1829	Haden, Madison	Va.	1834	Hartwell, Samuel C.	Mass.	1839	Hillyer, Eben	Geo.	1854
Gooch, Allen G.	Tenn.	1852	Hagenbuch, William A.	Ohio.	1855	Harvey, Fred. R.	N. H.	1837	Hinchman, B.	Pa.	1855
Good, Samuel M.	Md.	1856	Haggard, William D.	Ky.	1851	Harvey, William C.	Mo.	1855	Hine, F. W.	N. Y.	1836
Goodall, C. Parke	Va.	1856	Haille, William J.	Va.	1850	Harwell, John H.	Geo.	1845	Hines, Andrew J.	Pa.	1853
Goodell, William	Turkey.	1854	Haines, Job	N. J.	1845	Harwell, William H.	Va.	1853	Hines, Thomas C.	Va.	1839
Goodman, Horaco A.	Va.	1853	Haines, Josiah	Pa.	1844	Haskell, Charles Henry	Mass.	1854	Hinkson, John F.	Barbadoes.	1856

Hinton, Rufus K.	Miss.	1852	Hughes, Thomas I.	Va.	1850	Jessup, John J.	N. J.	1848	Keneagy, Samuel	Pa.	1844
Hirons, Robert S. Warren	Del.	1857	Hughson, Walter	N. Y.	1846	Jessup, Robert B.	Ind.	1853	Kennedy, Maxwell	Pa.	1855
Hirst, Cyrus J.	Pa.	1850	Hull, Levi	Pa.	1836	Jewett, John W.	Va.	1818	Kennedy, Robert F.	Va.	1837
Hitch, John W.	S. C.	1854	Hull, Thomas R.	Pa.	1838	Jewett, Theodore II.	Me.	1840	Kennedy, Stewart	Pa.	1854
Hitchcock, Alfred	Mass.	1845	Humo, Charles E.	Va.	1849	Johnes, Harvey C.	Ohio.	1844	Kennedy, William B.	Pa.	1853
Hitchcock, Enos P.	N. Y.	1835	Hume, Quintus R.	Va.	1855	Johns, A. Benuing, Jr.	N. C.	1857	Kent, John D.	Va.	1854
Hitt, Willis M.	Ind.	1855	Hume, William	Can.	1851	Johns, Lynch D.	Va.	1856	Kerfoot, George B.	Pa.	1830
Hoban, Henry	D. C.	1838	Humphrey, Henry Moore	Pa.	1842	Johnson, Alexander	Pa.	1836	Kern, Josiah	Pa.	1846
Hobson, George Fearn	Miss.	1856	Humphrey, William F.	Conn.	1854	Johnson, David J.	Pa.	1849	Kerr, Boyle	Pa.	1854
Hobson, R. B.	Va.	1836	Humphreys, Benjamin W.	Tenn.	1848	Johnson, Emmanuel II.	Pa.	1851	Kerr, Harvey	Ind.	1857
Hobson, Samuel A.	Va.	1848	Humphreys, George H.	Pa.	1856	Johnson, Henry W.	Pa.	1842	Kerr, John G.	Ohio.	1847
Hodgdon, Richard L.	Me.	1852	Humphreys, James P.	Tenn.	1856	Johnson, James D.	Ala.	1853	Kerr, Mark G.	Pa.	1838
Hooey, James W.	Pa.	1856	Humphreys, Joseph D.	Va.	1846	Johnson, James W.	S. C.	1854	Kerr, Thomas K.	N. Y.	1837
Hoff, Alexander Henry	N. Y.	1845	Huntley, John M.	Va.	1849	Johnson, Jesse W.	Mo.	1857	Kerr, William R.	Pa.	1843
Hoffman, William F.	Pa.	1854	Hunt, David G.	Geo.	1855	Johnson, Joe H.	Geo.	1856	Key, Richard S.	Ky.	1837
Hogg, Thomas D.	N. C.	1847	Hunt, E. K.	Pa.	1838	Johnson, John D.	Va.	1856	Key, Thomas T.	Geo.	1856
Hoke, Augustus D.	S. C.	1857	Hunt, J. Spafford	Ill.	1856	Johnson, John S.	N. J.	1853	Keys, John	Pa.	1851
Holbrook, William S.	Va.	1851	Hunt, John T.	N. C.	1857	Johnson, Monroe M.	Tenn.	1853	Keys, Joseph W.	Pa.	1853
Holcombe, Hugh W.	Va.	1846	Hunt, William Henry	Ky.	1855	Johnson, Thomas J.	Geo.	1837	Kibler, Benjamin II.	Va.	1856
Holland, Lemuel C.	Va.	1836	Hunter, Duke W.	Mo.	1854	Johnson, Wesley	N. Y.	1836	Kilby, John T.	Va.	1847
Holland, Thomas Walter	Tenn.	1857	Hunter, George Baxter	Va.	1851	Johnson, William	Pa.	1826	Kilduffe, Robert	Pa.	1830
Hollfield, Horatio N.	Pa.	1854	Hunter, John C.	Ky.	1853	Johnson, William II.	N. J.	1836	Kimbley, John F.	Ky.	1849
Hollingsworth, Edwin F.	N. C.	1857	Hunter, Samuel B.	Pa.	1855	Johnson, William L.	Ky.	1857	Kimbrough, G. William	Va.	1853
Hollingsworth, Joseph	N. C.	1847	Hunter, Samuel M.	S. C.	1853	Johnson, William M.	N. C.	1851	Kimmel, Edmund M.	Pa.	1850
Holman, Henry W.	N. C.	1855	Hunter, William	N. C.	1836	Johnston, James	Pa.	1855	Kincaid, John	S. C.	1847
Holman, John C.	Geo.	1856	Hunter, William M.	Ireland	1837	Johnston, Joseph R.	N. C.	1846	Kinrick, Cyrus, Jr.	Me.	1850
Holman, William A.	Va.	1857	Hunter, William R.	Me.	1848	Johnston, Thomas	Pa.	1854	King, Alfred T.	N. Y.	1836
Holman, William P.	Miss.	1854	Huntington, T. Romeyn	N. Y.	1851	Johnston, William F.	Ky.	1854	King, Benjamin B.	Geo.	1834
Holmes, Henry J.	Miss.	1854	Huntley, Oscar II.	N. II.	1856	Johnston, William K.	Va.	1844	King, David	R. I.	1834
Holmes, R. S.	Pa.	1838	Hunto, George W.	Va.	1847	Joiner, Charles J.	Ala.	1857	King, Henry II.	Geo.	1844
Holt, Alfred C.	Miss.	1842	Hupp, John C.	Pa.	1847	Jones, Alexander, Jr.	Va.	1845	King, James E.	N. C.	1850
Holt, Cicero	Geo.	1850	Hursh, George R.	Pa.	1857	Jones, Alexander J.	Del.	1837	King, John F.	D. C.	1855
Holt, M. Quincy	Va.	1849	Hurt, Munford B.	Va.	1854	Jones, Alexander T.	Geo.	1853	King, Richard G.	Miss.	1827
Holt, William F.	Geo.	1857	Huston, Charles	Pa.	1842	Jones, Anson	Pa.	1827	King, William II.	Pa.	1853
Homan, John C.	Va.	1854	Huston, James M.	Va.	1851	Jones, Benjamin R.	S. C.	1836	Kinnard, Michael C.	Tenn.	1854
Homet, Volney	Pa.	1856	Huston, Robert M.	Va.	1854	Jones, Beverly	Va.	1838	Kinsey, John	Del.	1827
Hood, Humphrey II.	Pa.	1851	Hutcheson, Thomas D.	Geo.	1847	Jones, Callon B.	Va.	1836	Kinsloe, Lemuel	Pa.	1839
Hood, S. W.	Ky.	1830	Hutchins, Theophilus S.	Mass.	1832	Jones, Charles P.	Md.	1849	Kirk, Lewis R.	Pa.	1853
Hooper, Philo O.	Ark.	1856	Hutchinson, James B.	Ohio.	1837	Jones, Daniel Chandler	Geo.	1857	Kirke, Henry M.	Pa.	1853
Hoover, Andrew S.	N. C.	1854	Huyett, Joseph	Pa.	1843	Jones, Daniel W.	Md.	1848	Kirkwood, William	N. Y.	1835
Hoover, George J.	Pa.	1849	Hyde, John II.	Va.	1850	Jones, Denwood T.	Md.	1855	Kittredge, Thomas	Mass.	1837
Hope, Jesse P.	Va.	1851			Jones, Edwin A.	Va.	1845	Klapp, John R.	N. Y.	1831	
Hope, John F.	Va.	1851	Imlay, John H.	N. J.	1830	Jones, Erasmus D.	N. C.	1838	Kline, Isaac	Pa.	1827
Hopkins, Benjamin C.	Del.	1855	Inglram, Arthur	Pa.	1849	Jones, E. R.	S. C.	1840	Knapp, Franklin A.	N. Y.	1848
Hopkins, Benjamin F.	Va.	1855	Inglsey, William G.	S. C.	1854	Jones, George C.	Del.	1842	Knapp, M. L.	N. Y.	1826
Hopkins, B. Scott	Tenn.	1853	Ingram, James M.	Tenn.	1854	Jones, Hugh M'Kinsey	Can.	1839	Knight, William L.	Ohio.	1837
Hopkins, Howard II.	Pa.	1837	Ingram, S. L.	Va.	1855	Jones, James W.	Pa.	1855	Knupe, Francis M.	Pa.	1857
Hopkins, Joseph	Md.	1843	Irby, John W.	Va.	1842	Jones, John II.	Va.	1846	Knole, Oliver B.	Md.	1845
Hopkins, Thomas B.	Texas.	1854	Iredale, Thomas A.	Tenn.	1836	Jones, John II.	Va.	1846	Knowlton, Charles L.	Mass.	1845
Hoppin, Samuel B.	Pa.	1852	Ireland, John	Md.	1840	Jones, John T.	Va.	1850	Knox, William A.	Ill.	1854
Hopping, Daniel S.	Geo.	1852	Irlaud, William P.	Pa.	1840	Jones, John W.	Geo.	1856	Knox, William B.	N. C.	1841
Hore, Walter	Va.	1848	Irvin, George	Pa.	1855	Jones, Joseph Addison	Geo.	1835	Koontz, George II. H.	Va.	1848
Hornor, Caleb W.	N. J.	1849	Irvin, William	Pa.	1855	Jones, Joseph B.	Pa.	1837	Kreitzer, Michael C.	Pa.	1850
Hort, William M. W.	S. C.	1835	Irvine, John D.	Mich.	1840	Jones, Luther M.	Va.	1849	Krouse, Theodore J.	D. C.	1837
Horton, Harry M.	Pa.	1835	Irvine, Patrick C.	Va.	1851	Jones, Parrish Vernon	Va.	1852	Kuhu, John S.	Ohio.	1844
Hosack, John P.	Pa.	1849	Irvine, Crawford	Pa.	1847	Jones, R. Augustus	Ala.	1855	Kuhn, Louis De Barth	Pa.	1855
Hoskins, John R.	Pa.	1844	Irwit, Samuel B.	Pa.	1844	Jones, Robert Lewis	Miss.	1848	Kurtz, John F.	Va.	1845
Hoskins, William	Va.	1855	Irwin, William F.	Pa.	1836	Jones, R. R.	Va.	1856	Kurtz, Samuel L.	Pa.	1854
Hotchkiss, Sterne	Coun.	1842	Isbell, Abner C.	Va.	1848	Jones, Samuel	Pa.	1843	Kurtz, William J.	Va.	1847
Hottenstein, Cyrus D.	Pa.	1848	Isbell, Frederick W.	Va.	1841	Jones, U. R.	Ala.	1856	Kyle, George P.	Va.	1850
Hottenstein, Edward	Pa.	1853	Ison, Thomas D.	Miss.	1839	Jones, W. Brook	D. C.	1841			
Hottenstein, Hiram P.	Pa.	1845	Ives, Charles L.	Conn.	1854	Jones, William Roberts	Eng.	1834	Lacy, Daniel P.	Pa.	1854
Howard, John E.	W. I.	1843			Jones, William W.	Ky.	1854	Lachance, Gabriel	L. Can.	1837	
Hough, Dewitt C.	Pa.	1847	Jackson, George F.	Me.	1853	Jordan, David A.	Geo.	1855	Ladd, Horace	Pa.	1848
Hough, Thomas L.	N. J.	1856	Jackson, Isaac	Pa.	1847	Jordan, John A.	S. C.	1853	Laidley, Thomas M.	Va.	1849
Houston, Armstrong P.	S. C.	1854	Jackson, James C.	N. II.	1847	Jordan, John A.	Tenn.	1837	Laird, Alexander T.	Va.	1846
Houston, David Henry	Del.	1842	Jackson, John S.	Va.	1855	Jordan, R. D. L.	N. C.	1857	Lamar, Thompson B.	Geo.	1850
Houston, John	Pa.	1855	Jackson, R. M. S.	Pa.	1838	Jordan, R. D.	Tenn.	1857	Lamb, William D.	Mass.	1847
Houston, Joseph Willis	Pa.	1857	Jackson, Samuel	Pa.	1848	Jordan, R. M.	Tenn.	1836	Lambert, Jacob F.	Pa.	1840
Houtz, Abraham	Ohio.	1848	Jackson, Thomas H.	Md.	1853	Jordan, Richard W.	Geo.	1852	Lambeth, Lafayette W.	Va.	1846
Houtz, David	Pa.	1834	Jackson, William F.	Me.	1849	Jordan, Watson P.	Va.	1848	Lamm, William A. B.	Geo.	1841
Houtz, Henry	Ohio.	1840	Jackson, Winslow	Mass.	1851	Jordan, William F.	Ala.	1856	Lamme, William II.	Ohio.	1850
Howard, Nelson W.	N. Y.	1848	Jacobson, Edward II.	Pa.	1854	Joy, Henry L.	N. Y.	1849	Landrum, Benjamin L.	Ala.	1845
Howard, Robert G.	Geo.	1857	James, David	Pa.	1828	Joy, Horatio N.	N. Y.	1847	Lane, E. L. C.	Ill.	1851
Howard, William A.	Geo.	1854	James, J. Sexton	Pa.	1846	Judson, Oliver A.	Pa.	1851	Lane, John T.	Geo.	1857
Howard, William II.	Md.	1837	James, Jesse Y.	Pa.	1856	Juett, David P.	Ky.	1857	Lang, Philip II.	Pa.	1844
Howard, William T.	Va.	1844	James, Martin L.	Va.	1852	Junkin, J. Miller	Ohio.	1845	Langdon, S. Walter	N. C.	1852
Howe, William R.	Pa.	1856	James, Nathan	Pa.	1851			Langley, Samuel	S. C.	1838	
Howell, A. Alexander	N. J.	1841	James, Oliver P.	Pa.	1840	Kain, John II.	Conn.	1837	Lanier, I. D.	Ala.	1856
Howell, George II.	Pa.	1848	James, Robert E.	Pa.	1840	Kane, John K., Jr.	Pa.	1855	Lapham, George II.	N. Y.	1836
Howerton, William II.	N. C.	1857	Jamson, Patrick II.	Ind.	1834	Kane, Joseph C. M.	Pa.	1837	Larzelere, Joseph II.	Ohio.	1852
Howitt, John	Can.	1851	Jamson, Samuel D. M.	Md.	1847	Kauser, William C.	Md.	1853	Lasell, Samuel M.	N. Y.	1846
Howland, David R.	Ohio.	1846	Jamsey, Josiah J.	Va.	1837	Kay, Isaac F.	Pa.	1855	Lathrop, Horace, Jr.	N. Y.	1852
Howze, Henry Y.	N. C.	1853	Janscu, John T.	N. Y.	1838	Kean, Otto W.	Va.	1836	Latimer, Joseph T.	Va.	1849
Hoyt, Augustus E.	N. H.	1852	Jarvis, James M.	Va.	1852	Keating, John L.	Geo.	1856	Laughlin, J. H.	Ohio.	1856
Hoyt, Augustus E.	Pa.	1846	Jarvis, S. G.	N. II.	1838	Keeler, Reinhard K.	Pa.	1852	Lavelle, Michael	Can.	1853
Hoyt, Moses C.	N. H.	1850	Jaudon, Benjamin A.	S. C.	1853	Keene, Benjamin F.	Geo.	1847	Lavery, Theodore C.	Pa.	1854
Hoyt, William D.	Geo.	1854	Jeffery, James C.	Pa.	1853	Keeney, Jackson P.	Pa.	1847	Law, Samuel B.	Geo.	1853
Hubbard, Russell B.	Coun.	1827	Jenkins, John F.	Geo.	1856	Keenon, John G.	Ky.	1851	Lawrence, William C.	N. Y.	1837
Hubbell, S. J.	Va.	1856	Jenkins, Paul F.	S. C.	1848	Keffer, Julius A.	Pa.	1833	Laws, James	Pa.	1854
Hudders, George W.	Pa.	1856	Jenkins, Robert C.	Va.	1848	Keiser, Alfred	Pa.	1839	Lawson, II. M.	Geo.	1856
Hudders, James W.	Pa.	1841	Jenkins, William A.	Va.	1851	Kellam, Fred. C. A.	Va.	1837	Layton, Joseph	Ohio.	1851
Hudson, Clement L.	Miss.	1852	Jenkins, William II.	Ala.	1846	Kellog, Oliver W.	Conn.	1842	Lazier, Henry B.	Va.	1853
Hudson, James A.	Del.	1830	Jenkins, William T.	Geo.	1835	Kelly, Charles B. P.	Pa.	1850	Lazzell, James M.	Va.	1856
Hudson, Robert B.	Va.	1850	Jennings, Alvan J. E.	Va.	1850	Kelly, Elbridge Gerry	N. II.	1838	Leake, Virginus	Tenn.	1848
Hudson, William M.	Coun.	1855	Jennings, John B.	Va.	1836	Kelly, Hiram N.	Pa.	1835	Leaman, John	Pa.	1837
Huey, George B.	Geo.	1853	Jennings, John C.	Mo.	1849	Kelly, Patrick	Pa.	1827	Leaming, J. Furman	N. J.	1846
Huey, James E.	Pa.	1846	Jennings, Lewis A.	Va.	1849	Kelly, Samuel II.	Va.	1851	Leasure, Daniel	Pa.	1846
Huggins, George A.	S. C.	1852	Jennings, Napoleon E.	N. J.	1856	Kells, Louis	Ohio.	1849	Leatherbury, Edward R.	Va.	1848
Huggins, Hermon II.	S. C.	1852	Jennings, Peter E. L.	Geo.	1853	Kelsey, Charles T.	N. Y.	1852	Lee, Alfred II.	N. Y.	1839
Hughes, George W.	Ky.	1845	Jennings, Robert B.	Va.	1855	Kempton, Thomas D.	Pa.	1852	Lee, James C.	Pa.	1841
Hughes, Isaac	Pa.	1839	Jennings, William K.	Va.	1857	Kendall, William S.	N. C.	1852	Leech, J. Stuart	Pa.	1841
Hughes, John G.	Md.	1853	Jeruigan, Charles II.	Ala.	1855	Kendrick, Oscar C.	Ohio.	1848	Leedom, John	Pa.	1828

Leedom, S. K.	Pa.	1839	Lyman, Andrew B.	Ky.	1852	McAllister, John C., Jr.	Pa.	1851	McMakin, Edward	Pa.	1834
Lefevre, Joseph H.	Pa.	1845	Lyman, J. Baldwin	Mass.	1857	McAllister, William E.	Miss.	1852	McMaunen, Charles T.	N. C.	1754
Lefevre, William B.	N. J.	1838	Lyman, Joseph W.	Pa.	1849	McBride, Alexander	Ohio.	1854	McMullen, Elias Hale	Pa.	1845
Leftwich, John W.	Tenn.	1850	Lynn, B. W.	Ind.	1855	McBride, William G.	Geo.	1837	McMullen, James	Pa.	1855
Leggett, Hechaliah H.	N. Y.	1832	Lyon, Charles L.	Pa.	1842	McCallmont, Henry	Pa.	1836	McMullen, Thomas	Pa.	1858
Le Hardy de Beaulieu, J. C.	Geo.	1856	Lyon, Emory	Mass.	1847	McCaunt, Thomas J.	Pa.	1827	McMurray, Andrew S.	Pa.	1842
Leib, Owen D.	Pa.	1836	Lyon, Thomas	Pa.	1838	McCartney, J. S.	Pa.	1856	McNail, Thomas A.	Tenn.	1848
Leigh, John Randolph	Va.	1850				McCarty, James B.	Va.	1849	McNair, Alexander H.	Pa.	1834
Leinaweaver, George	Pa.	1846	Mabon, Thomas	Pa.	1852	McChesney, Alexander G.	Va.	1852	McNair, F. L.	Geo.	1856
Leinweber, J. Seamus	Pa.	1851	Mabry, James F.	S. C.	1852	McChesney, Robert A.	Va.	1855	McNair, James B.	Pa.	1829
Leitch, J. Lewis	Va.	1855	Mabry, Lucien L.	S. C.	1857	McChesney, William S.	Va.	1847	McNair, Neill	N. C.	1839
Lehard, William A.	Ala.	1843	MacKenzie, Thomas G.	Va.	1848	McClanahan, John P.	Ohio.	1854	McNally, John	Ireland	1833
Lennon, William	Pa.	1851	Mackey, Alexander S.	Va.	1855	McCleary, James P.	Pa.	1857	McNeil, Bernard A.	Pa.	1856
Lennard, Joseph M.	Ala.	1854	Mackey, James Howard	Pa.	1851	McCleary, William	Pa.	1827	McNeil, John	Pa.	1853
Lennon, John	Can.W.	1857	Mackie, John Howell	Mass.	1850	McClellan, Ely	Pa.	1856	McNutt, Robert	Del.	1851
Lenoir, Benjamin B.	Tenn.	1846	Marldox, John Z.	Geo.	1855	McClellan, John	Conn.	1856	McNutt, Samuel D.	Ind.	1853
Leonard, John, Jr.	Pa.	1831	Marill, Thomas F.	Pa.	1855	McClellan, Samuel	N. Y.	1839	McPherson, George E.	Pa.	1855
Lessey, David S.	N. J.	1853	Madison, James A.	Va.	1850	McClelland, Freeuan	Pa.	1855	McPherson, John H.	Va.	1855
Lester, James D.	Miss.	1852	Madison, Robert L.	Va.	1851	McClelland, James	Pa.	1837	McQuiddy, Robert S.	Ky.	1854
Lester, Simon P.	Miss.	1852	Madison, Thomas	Pa.	1855	McClelland, William F.	Ohio.	1849	McQuillen, John H.	Pa.	1852
Letharian, Jonathan	Pa.	1849	Magruder, Archibald S.	Md.	1838	McClanahan, Thomas J.	Md.	1847	McReynolds, John F.	Ohio.	1839
Levering, Joseph H.	Pa.	1839	Magnor, Ormsby S.	Pa.	1849	McClintic, H. D.	Va.	1856	McReynolds, John O.	Ky.	1849
Levis, Malhou M.	Pa.	1833	Mahoney, Michael	La.	1839	McClintock, James	Pa.	1829	McReynolds, William F.	Ky.	1854
Levis, Richard J.	Pa.	1848	Maillard, Philogene P.	St. Croix	1828	McClung, John A.	Va.	1851	McVeigh, William H.	Va.	1850
Lewellyn, John S., Jr.	Va.	1852	Mairs, John C.	Ohio.	1852	McClure, Henry	Pa.	1848	McWhimney, Arthur C.	Pa.	1851
Lewis, David William	Pa.	1846	Malone, Joseph H.	Geo.	1856	McClure, James D.	Pa.	1853	McWilliams, John C.	Pa.	1843
Lewis, Francis West	Pa.	1846	Manahan, Valentine	N. H.	1850	McClure, Joseph M.	Pa.	1844	Meachem, Thomas G.	N. Y.	1851
Lewis, George H.	Conn.	1830	Mann, Joseph B.	N. C.	1845	McClure, Samuel	Pa.	1846	Meadows, Abraham	Geo.	1836
Lewis, George R.	Pa.	1857	Mann, William B.	Geo.	1843	McClurg, John R.	Pa.	1846	Meares, John L.	N. C.	1846
Lewis, James E.	Va.	1855	Nanning, John H.	Mass.	1835	McColleter, John Q. A.	N. H.	1856	Meares, William B.	N. C.	1849
Lewis, J. Henry	Texas.	1851	Mansfield, Richard S.	Del.	1853	McCollum, Ephraim J.	Ohio.	1853	Mears, Benjamin, Jr.	Pa.	1829
Lewis, James M.	Mass.	1850	Marble, George B.	Va.	1846	McConaughy, Francis M.	Pa.	1846	Mears, George Washington	Pa.	1827
Lewis, Joseph Addison	Mo.	1847	Marable, H. H.	Tenn.	1836	McConaughy, Robert	Pa.	1850	Mease, Levi A.	Ill.	1856
Lewis, Magnus M.	Va.	1846	Marable, John D.	Tenn.	1837	McConaughy, James	Pa.	1845	Mecteer, William H.	Del.	1847
Lewis, Major G.	S. C.	1840	Marable, Joseph E.	Va.	1853	McCook, William H.	Pa.	1857	Mehard, Samuel S.	Pa.	1847
Lewis, Richard E.	Va.	1850	Marbourg, J. L.	Va.	1856	McCook, George	Ohio.	1836	Meiere, William S.	Pa.	1846
Lewis, Robert S.	Va.	1856	Marchand, Thomas S.	Pa.	1843	McCorkle, John R.	N. C.	1851	Meigs, James Aitken	Pa.	1851
Lewis, Thomas M.	Va.	1857	Marcy, E. E.	Mass.	1837	McCorkle, William A.	Va.	1855	Meisenhelder, Samuel	Pa.	1851
Lewis, William M.	Va.	1837	Maris, Edward	Pa.	1855	McCormick, John	N. C.	1854	Mellen, George F.	Me.	1851
Lewis, Zachary	Va.	1834	Markle, John Gideon	La.	1855	McCormick, William H.	Pa.	1854	Melling, David H.	Pa.	1832
Lewitt, William	Mich.	1855	Marks, Julian C.	Va.	1850	McCrary, Elisha W.	S. C.	1853	Melling, Henry S.	Pa.	1845
Liggett, Caleb	Pa.	1845	Marr, Charles	Pa.	1857	McCreery, John	Pa.	1841	Melton, John T.	Va.	1853
Lillington, George	N. C.	1850	Marr, William P.	Pa.	1849	McCulloch, Thomas C.	Pa.	1853	Melton, Robert D.	Ala.	1845
Lind, John Y.	Md.	1841	Marsden, John H.	Pa.	1848	McCulloch, William P.	Pa.	1850	Mendenhall, Nereus	N. C.	1845
Lindley, Alfred H.	N. C.	1850	Marsels, Nicholas H.	Pa.	1853	McCulloch, Thomas J.	Va.	1857	Mendenhall, Thomas J.	Ohio.	1849
Lindly, Horace S.	Ohio.	1849	Marsh, Ralph C.	Pa.	1844	McCulloch, Samuel	Md.	1833	Meranda, Isaac	Ind.	1850
Lindsay, Andrew	Pa.	1855	Marsh, Samuel B.	N. C.	1836	McCullough, Thomas P.	Ohio.	1847	Mercer, William T.	N. J.	1835
Lindsay, Horace F.	N. C.	1847	Marsh, Z. H.	Mass.	1836	McDonald, Donald	Mo.	1837	Meredith, Charles F.	Pa.	1831
Lindsay, Reuben	Va.	1850	Marshall, David M.	Pa.	1853	McDonald, Edward H.	Geo.	1854	Merinar, William H.	Miss.	1848
Lindsay, Hugh N.	Miss.	1848	Marshall, John H. T.	Md.	1847	McDonald, Nesbit	Pa.	1850	Meriwether, John H.	Tenn.	1850
Line, William M.	Pa.	1851	Marshall, Philip D.	Pa.	1852	McDonald, Otis	D. C.	1837	Meriwether, William H.	Tenn.	1837
Lineaweaver, George P.	Pa.	1852	Marshall, Theophilus O.	Va.	1848	McDonogh, James B.	Pa.	1834	Merrill, Frank B.	Me.	1852
Lingo, Douglas	Pa.	1846	Marshall, William	Del.	1847	McDowell, George M.	Geo.	1855	Merrill, S. Randolph	N. H.	1854
Link, William	Pa.	1850	Marsteller, Richard H.	Va.	1840	McDuffie, Hector	N. C.	1842	Merritt, William	Va.	1851
Linu, Alexander	N. J.	1836	Marsters, Holmes C.	Nova Scotia.	1840	McEachie, John E.	Ala.	1852	Mershou, R. B.	N. J.	1839
Linu, Alexander E.	Pa.	1847	Martin, Algernon S.	Va.	1850	McElrath, Robert	Pa.	1842	Messersmith, John S.	Pa.	1833
Linn, Theodore A.	N. J.	1850	Martin, Anzi	Ky.	1844	McElwee, Andrew	Ohio.	1849	Mettauer, Edward M.	Va.	1850
Linn, William H.	N. J.	1848	Martin, Charles	N. Y.	1845	McEwen, Christopher	Pa.	1855	Metz, Jacob K.	Pa.	1852
Linton, Thomas P.	Ala.	1838	Martin, George	Va.	1847	McEwen, William	Pa.	1855	Metzger, George S.	Pa.	1836
Lippitt, William F.	Va.	1853	Martin, John	Del.	1830	McEwen, William	Pa.	1852	Miehe, John Augustus	Va.	1856
Lisle, James W.	Pa.	1842	Martin, John	Pa.	1844	McFadyen, Duncan	N. C.	1838	Miles, B. Fullerton	Pa.	1852
Littell, Norval W.	Va.	1853	Martin, John	Pa.	1845	McFall, David M.	Ind.	1857	Willard, E. M.	D. C.	1836
Livezey, Abraham	Pa.	1845	Martin, Robert C.	N. C.	1847	McFarland, Henderson	La.	1849	Millard, Justin	N. J.	1839
Livingood, Louis A.	Pa.	1854	Martin, Thomas W.	Tenn.	1835	McFarland, John	Pa.	1846	Miller, Andrew	Pa.	1846
Livingood, Michael T.	Pa.	1847	Martin, William Henry	Ky.	1851	McFarland, John A.	Pa.	1857	Miller, Benjamin F.	Pa.	1852
Locke, Samuel T.	N. J.	1849	Martin, William L.	Pa.	1852	McFarland, Thomas	Va.	1841	Miller, David H.	Pa.	1850
Locke, W. H.	Md.	1840	Mason, Edmunds	Ala.	1848	McFarran, Joseph A.	Del.	1847	Miller, George W.	Pa.	1854
Lockhart, Wilson	Ind.	1853	Mason, E. H.	Pa.	1836	McGhee, David M.	N. C.	1837	Miller, James L.	S. C.	1847
Lockwood, Timothy T.	N. Y.	1833	Mason, Gerard F.	Va.	1842	McGill, Daniel	N. C.	1837	Miller, James S.	Pa.	1855
Loonson, Joseph S.	N. J.	1853	Mason, J. Francis	Va.	1852	McGinley, David B.	Pa.	1839	Miller, John F.	Va.	1837
Lofland, Mark Greer	Del.	1852	Mason, John R.	Va.	1843	McGintie, Edward	Pa.	1839	Miller, John F.	Ala.	1844
Logan, Matthew D.	Ky.	1850	Mason, Robert E.	Tenn.	1854	McGlaughlin, Charles C.	Pa.	1856	Miller, John H.	Md.	1842
Logan, Samuel	Pa.	1855	Masser, Jacob B.	Pa.	1843	McGowan, William	S. C.	1836	Miller, John J.	Pa.	1854
Logue, John G.	Pa.	1842	Massey, B. F.	S. C.	1836	McGrath, Robert M.	Pa.	1836	Miller, J. W.	Pa.	1836
Lonison, Henry G.	Pa.	1852	Mateer, William	Pa.	1836	McGrigor, Thompson L.	Va.	1851	Miller, Langdon	Miss.	1847
Long, Andrew	Ill.	1852	Mathews, James H.	Geo.	1852	McGruder, Zachariah S.	Va.	1849	Miller, Luther M.	Pa.	1854
Long, John Wesley	N. C.	1848	Mathews, James M.	Pa.	1840	McGuizau, William W.	Pa.	1847	Miller, Matthew	Va.	1855
Long, Renben K.	Va.	1848	Mathews, Thomas P.	Va.	1856	McGinire, John G.	Pa.	1851	Miller, Samuel P. II.	Pa.	1856
Long, Samuel H.	Pa.	1849	Matbiot, Henry B.	Pa.	1852	McIlvaine, Robert H.	N. C.	1845	Miller, Simon	N. J.	1836
Long, Solomon	N. C.	1856	Matlack, Isaiah	Pa.	1830	McIlvaine, William	Pa.	1836	Miller, Thomas M.	Va.	1857
Longenecker, John Henry	Pa.	1846	Matteson, John C.	N. Y.	1851	McIntire, De Witt C.	N. Y.	1851	Miller, William H.	Va.	1857
Longsdorf, W. Harry	Pa.	1856	Mathews, Washington	Pa.	1834	McIntoshi, John P.	Miss.	1827	Miller, William Lamech	Pa.	1851
Longshore, Ashbel B.	Pa.	1846	Mank, John B.	Pa.	1846	McIntoshi, Richard	Va.	1837	Miller, William Newlon	Pa.	1852
Loper, James	N. J.	1836	Maull, David W.	Del.	1853	McIntyre, James	La.	1840	Miller, William Robards	N. C.	1851
Lothrop, James E.	N. H.	1848	Maull, George W.	Del.	1830	McKay, Haden E.	Ky.	1854	Miller, William W.	N. Y.	1854
Loud, Watson	Mass.	1833	Maupin, Richard S.	Va.	1841	McKay, Isiah R.	Pa.	1836	Milligan, Francis II.	Mo.	1851
Loughran, Terence	Ireland	1834	Mauzy, Charles K.	Va.	1846	McKelway, Alexander J.	N. J.	1835	Millington, John	Va.	1838
Love, John S.	Pa.	1856	Mauzy, Edwin	Va.	1839	McKelvey, Charles E.	Ill.	1847	Miller, James S.	Va.	1850
Lovejoy, James W. II.	D. C.	1851	Maxson, Thomas R.	N. Y.	1845	McKenney, Jackson L.	Va.	1857	Millner, Jesse L.	Va.	1847
Loving, Joseph F.	Va.	1853	Maxwell, James Darwin	Ind.	1844	McKennie, J. C.	Va.	1846	Mills, Charles S.	Va.	1836
Lowman, John	Pa.	1850	Maxwell, John Hampden	S. C.	1854	McKethan, J. C.	N. C.	1856	Mills, Natbaniel J.	Ky.	1855
Lowman, William G.	Pa.	1855	Maxwell, J. Marcellus	Geo.	1857	McKinney, J. F.	Ill.	1855	Mills, Samuel R.	Va.	1850
Lowrie, James A.	Pa.	1831	Maxwell, Thomas B.	Pa.	1826	McKinney, J. W.	La.	1856	Minor, Amor C.	Pa.	1846
Lucas, George Lee, Jr.	Pa.	1852	Maxwell, William J.	Pa.	1832	McLachy, Harris O.	Nova Scotia.	1854	Minor, Joseph	N. J.	1840
Luckett, Francis E.	Va.	1851	May, Charles	Pa.	1842	McLean, Hugh	Pa.	1854	Minor, Harvey Oliver	Ala.	1855
Luckett, George T.	Va.	1853	May, David F.	Va.	1856	McLean, Robert	U. Can.	1837	Minor, J. Gilmer	Va.	1854
Lugenbeel, James W.	Va.	1850	May, John R.	Va.	1855	McLean, William S.	N. C.	1852	Mitchell, Benjamin W.	Mo.	1857
Lumpkin, James M.	Geo.	1856	May, John W.	N. C.	1856	McLeary, William T.	Tenn.	1833	Mitchell, Charles B.	Tenn.	1836
Lumpkin, Samuel P.	Geo.	1855	May, Milton R.	Va.	1837	McLeod, Alexander	Ala.	1856	Mitchell, George H.	N. C.	1844
Lungren, Samuel S.	Pa.	1850	Mayes, Thomas A.	S. C.	1846	McLeod, John	Ala.	1855	Mitchell, George V.	Pa.	1834
Lunn, Lewis Thomas	Ohio.	1856	Mayo, Joseph A.	Va.	1838	McLeod, James P.	Ala.	1857	Mitchell, Joseph	Pa.	1833
Luther, Martin	Pa.	1848	Mayo, Thomas H.	Ala.	1852	McMahon, R. W.	Ohio.	1856	Mitchell, J. W.	Pa.	1856
Luzenberg, Charles A.	Pa.	1827	McAdeen, John H.	N. C.	1857	McMahon, William	Pa.	1830	Mitchell, R. Pinckney	Tenn.	1854

Mitchell, S. Weir	Pa.	1850	Nelson, Robert E.	Va.	1838	Parker, Henry Clinton	N. H.	1838	Pollard, George F.	Va.	1836
Mittower, Abraham	N. Y.	1855	Nelson, Robert William	Va.	1846	Parker, Jabez K.	Va.	1852	Pollard, Leonidas C.	Va.	1854
Mobley, Samuel Goodie	S. C.	1836	Nesbit, Joseph A.	Ind.	1857	Parker, James, Jr.	Pa.	1849	Pollock, William	Pa.	1754
Moffett, Charles J.	Geo.	1856	Neves, J. Carlos	Uruguay (S.A.)	1845	Parker, John R.	Va.	1857	Pomeroy, Charles G.	N. Y.	1851
Montague, George B.	N. C.	1852	Nevin, William W.	Pa.	1846	Parker, Oscar F.	N. Y.	1851	Pooie, R. D'Orsay	Md.	1877
Monteiro, Aristides	Va.	1852	Newbaker, John B.	Pa.	1852	Parker, Theodore	Geo.	1849	Pope, Chandler M.	Geo.	1875
Mooley, Joseph H.	Pa.	1851	Newbill, Alexander M.	Va.	1854	Parker, Thomas S.	Can.	1852	Pope, Willis	Ala.	1855
Moody, David J.	Va.	1849	Newcomer, John	Pa.	1852	Parker, William R.	Va.	1839	Porter, Benjamin F.	Pa.	1765
Moody, Milus W.	Miss.	1855	Newell, David S.	Miss.	1837	Parkhurst, Russel	Mass.	1838	Porter, Gabriel Ellis	Pa.	1853
Moody, Thomas H.	Tenn.	1851	Newell, John H.	Va.	1835	Parks, Elijah M.	Miss.	1849	Postlethwaite, Samuel	Pa.	1846
Moore, Alexander P.	Ark.	1835	Newland, J. Oscar	Ky.	1857	Parr, Richard C.	Tenn.	1853	Potter, Elias	Glo.	1853
Moore, Bird	Tenn.	1847	Newman, George S.	Va.	1849	Parramore, William R.	Va.	1853	Petter, Samuel B.	Ohio.	1854
Moore, Dunklin D.	S. C.	1854	Newman, William H.	Ky.	1855	Parrish, Edward	Pa.	1844	Potter, Thomas R.	Ohio.	1815
Moore, Eli H.	Va.	1849	Newton, James F.	Ky.	1854	Parry, Charles	Ind.	1837	Powell, Alfred H.	Va.	1853
Moore, Ira H.	Mass.	1851	Newton, Luke V.	Pa.	1837	Parry, Ely	Pa.	1857	Powell, Beitha	Md.	1857
Moore, James A.	Del.	1853	Niblock, William G.	Pa.	1846	Parsons, James M.	Geo.	1835	Powell, Claudius W.	Va.	1853
Moore, J. Boardman	Va.	1856	Nicolls, Robert	Pa.	1849	Parvis, George W.	Md.	1855	Powell, H. Brooke	Va.	1849
Moore, James E.	Va.	1849	Nice, Curtis J.	Pa.	1854	Paschall, Gideon W.	Ky.	1854	Powell, John S.	Va.	1853
Moore, John A.	N. C.	1855	Nice, Franklin B.	Pa.	1851	Patterson, Arthur	Pa.	1853	Powell, Thomas B.	N. C.	1844
Moore, John E.	Va.	1844	Nice, George W.	Pa.	1851	Patterson, Ashmore P.	Pa.	1847	Power, Robert Henry	Va.	1845
Moore, John R.	Va.	1847	Nichol, John	N. Y.	1855	Patterson, Cornelius D.	Pa.	1849	Prall, Claudius R.	N. J.	1756
Moore, John R.	Pa.	1854	Nicholas, John T.	South Wales.	1848	Patterson, Duncan N.	N. C.	1846	Prather, C. W.	Va.	1879
Moore, Joseph	N. J.	1852	Nichols, Austin W.	N. Y.	1853	Patterson, James V.	Pa.	1854	Pratt, Bryce M.	Va.	1847
Moore, Mathew S.	S. C.	1851	Nichols, Benjamin R.	R. I.	1827	Patterson, Robert M.	Geo.	1847	Pratt, J. Richmond	N. Y.	1851
Moore, Maurice A.	S. C.	1851	Nichols, Thomas G.	Mass.	1846	Patterson, Samuel D.	Va.	1856	Prentis, William T.	Va.	1844
Moore, William I.	N. J.	1848	Nicholson, George L.	Va.	1837	Patterson, Theophilus	N. J.	1848	Prescott, Paul T.	Me.	1850
Moran, Patrick	Pa.	1830	Nicholson, John C.	Tenn.	1855	Patterson, Robert P.	Va.	1854	Pressly, Joseph L.	S. C.	1852
Morehouse, George R.	N. J.	1850	Nightingale, Henry B.	Pa.	1850	Pattishall, Daniel	Geo.	1857	Presson, William F.	Va.	1849
Morey, Andrew C.	N. Y.	1857	Nisbet, John T.	Geo.	1847	Patton, Joseph C.	Tenn.	1850	Proston, Alexander R.	Va.	1848
Morgan, James	Conn.	1828	Nisbet, Richard H.	Geo.	1853	Patton, Thomas	Va.	1847	Price, David E.	Geo.	1853
Morgan, James	Pa.	1855	Nisbet, William M.	Ala.	1857	Patton, Thomas	Ohio.	1855	Price, Jacob	Pa.	1850
Morison, Julius H. S.	Tenn.	1853	Nixon, Oliver W.	Ohio.	1854	Paul, John H.	N. H.	1846	Price, Richard N.	Va.	1853
Morrell, William R.	Me.	1837	Nixon, Samuel	Va.	1839	Paulin, Lewis	Pa.	1843	Price, Robert A.	Va.	1855
Morris, George W.	S. C.	1851	Nokes, William H.	Ala.	1857	Paxton, William B.	N. Y.	1856	Price, Thomas K.	Va.	1843
Morris, Jenkin W.	Ohio.	1845	Nofinger, William C.	Ind.	1849	Payn, Frederick G.	N. Y.	1852	Priest, Albert B.	Ill.	1850
Morrison, James	Pa.	1849	Norcutt, Benjamin C.	Va.	1853	Payne, Benjamin F.	Va.	1852	Primrose, Harry C.	Pa.	1854
Morrison, John A.	Pa.	1837	Norris, James T.	Texas.	1852	Payne, Edward D.	Pa.	1857	Prince, Francis M.	Ala.	1849
Morrison, M. Porter	Pa.	1851	Norris, John W.	Newfoundland.	1853	Payne, George H.	Va.	1828	Prince, Josiah E. Dole	Ala.	1852
Morrison, N. B.	Md.	1857	Nottingham, William H.	Va.	1849	Payne, R. L.	N. C.	1857	Prince, Thomas H.	Tenn.	1857
Morrow, William	Ind.	1850	Notson, William	Pa.	1846	Payzant, Elias N.	Nova Scotia.	1855	Prince, William E.	Va.	1848
Morrow, William L.	Pa.	1855	Nottingham, C. Bell	Va.	1840	Peake, Humphrey	Ark.	1857	Proctor, Stephen	Miss.	1842
Mortimer, John P.	Va.	1840	Nottingham, Southcy S.	Va.	1856	Pearce, Enoch, Jr.	Ohio.	1854	Proctor, Pelatiah R.	Can.	1851
Morton, Francis Knox	Pa.	1832	Noyes, James	R. I.	1846	Pearce, James F.	S. C.	1857	Proctor, J. T. Philips	Can.	1843
Morton, George R.	Pa.	1827	Nowlin, John B. W.	Va.	1857	Pearce, William H.	S. C.	1845	Pryor, William T.	Tenn.	1856
Morton, William J.	Va.	1849	Nunn, John M.	Va.	1842	Pearis, Robert A.	Va.	1845	Pugh, Edward H.	Md.	1849
Moseley, Daniel Willis	Va.	1850	Nunn, William C.	Va.	1856	Pearson, Albert	Pa.	1844	Pugh, John M.	Pa.	1831
Moseley, George M.	Miss.	1845	Nute, William G.	Ky.	1846	Pearson, Seba A.	Pa.	1831	Purdue, John, Jr.	Pa.	1829
Moss, George W.	Mo.	1848				Peebles, J. H.	Miss.	1857	Purnell, R. F.	N. C.	1836
Moss, Obadiah C. G.	Ala.	1852	Oaks, Samuel	Pa.	1851	Peebles, John H. M.	Pa.	1850	Purvey, Richard R.	Va.	1848
Moss, William	Pa.	1855	Oatman, Daniel L. F.	Pa.	1844	Peoples, P. W.	Miss.	1855	Pusey, David C.	Ky.	1854
Mott, Armistead R.	Ky.	1845	O'Brien, John M.	N. C.	1854	Pelham, Atkinson	Ky.	1826	Pynchon, Lewis C.	Geo.	1852
Moultrie, Alonzo C.	Geo.	1848	O'Brien, Patrick Moffit	Ireland.	1842	Pelot, James D.	Geo.	1836			
Mowry, John N.	Pa.	1850	O'Brien, J. Beverly	Va.	1851	Penlleton, David H.	Va.	1852	Quail, William	Pa.	1853
Mowry, Robert B.	Pa.	1836	O'Donnell, Dominick A.	Pa.	1839	Penlleton, Edmund S.	Va.	1854	Quarles, Mercer W.	Va.	1850
Moyer, E. C.	Geo.	1836	O'Donnell, William	Pa.	1848	Penlleton, Philip B.	Va.	1844	Quisenberry, Nevion	Va.	1854
Moyer, Joseph	Pa.	1844	O'Farrell, Henry T.	N. Y.	1847	Penlleton, Samuel H.	N. C.	1847	Quick, Lavington	Eng.	1850
Mulford, Francis D.	N. J.	1851	O'Flaherty, Thomas J.	Va.	1828	Peniston, Thomas	Ala.	1855	Quinn, John R.	Pa.	1844
Mulford, William C.	N. J.	1830	Ogburn, John F.	Va.	1855	Pepper, James R.	Va.	1857	Quinby, Watson F.	Del.	1847
Mullhallon, J. C.	Pa.	1838	Ohl, Josiah G.	Pa.	1855	Pepper, John G.	Va.	1857	Quinn, John H.	Ohio.	1855
Mullhallon, William E.	Pa.	1841	Oldham, Robert H.	Tenn.	1848	Perchuent, John, Jr.	Pa.	1851			
Mullins, James C.	N. C.	1851	Oldham, William H.	Md.	1829	Perkins, Joseph B.	Miss.	1851	Ragland, Joseph A.	Va.	1836
Mullovny, Stephen D.	Mo.	1840	Oliver, James G.	Pa.	1828	Perkins, Lewis W.	Va.	1851	Ragsdale, William R.	Miss.	1849
Munger, Erastus A.	N. Y.	1835	Oliver, Samuel P.	S. C.	1843	Perkins, Thomas H.	Va.	1846	Raine, John R.	Va.	1857
Murchison, Kenneth B.	Geo.	1854	Ord, James Lyeurgus	Mich.	1846	Perkins, W. Charles	Del.	1847	Ramsay, George M.	Pa.	1852
Murdoch, Andrew C.	Ireland.	1847	O'Rourke, James	Pa.	1847	Perkins, Willis M.	N. C.	1854	Ramsay, George M.	Geo.	1848
Murdoch, John N.	Mass.	1849	Orr, Adrian V. B.	Pa.	1844	Perry, Daniel G.	N. Y.	1849	Ramsay, G. Randolph	Geo.	1848
Murdoch, John S.	Pa.	1827	Orr, Gabriel P. N.	Mo.	1852	Perry, George H.	R. I.	1824	Ramsay, James Graham	N. C.	1848
Murphy, Cornelius T.	N. C.	1848	Orth, Edward L.	Pa.	1834	Perry, Joseph W.	Ala.	1856	Ramsay, John W.	Pa.	1853
Murphy, John A.	Pa.	1848	Orton, Henry	Can. W.	1857	Peters, Penington L.	Geo.	1854	Ramsay, Wilson C.	N. C.	1855
Murray, John C.	Pa.	1837	Osborne, Edward A.	N. J.	1848	Peters, Samuel Adams	Mo.	1848	Ramsey, Alexander	Pa.	1831
Murry, John Y.	Miss.	1855	Osborne, William E.	Va.	1846	Peterson, Bowman H.	N. J.	1851	Ramsey, Samuel J.	Pa.	1840
Muschett, James M. A.	Va.	1841	Osgood, William	Pa.	1855	Petriken, William H.	Pa.	1835	Ramsey, William P.	Pa.	1855
Muse, William H.	Md.	1837	Oster, Owen	Pa.	1846	Pettis, Luther C.	Va.	1848	Rand, B. Howard	Pa.	1848
Muselman, Isaac	Pa.	1838	Otey, Paul H.	Tenn.	1846	Pharr, Alexander F.	Geo.	1853	Rankin, Clarke D.	Pa.	1850
Musser, Benjamin	Pa.	1846	Outth, George E.	Nova Scotia.	1845	Phelps, Frederick R.	Can.	1853	Rankin, D. Nevil	Pa.	1854
Musser, Philip T.	Pa.	1853	Overton, William M.	Va.	1851	Phelps, Robert A.	Va.	1844	Rankin, P. Davidson	Pa.	1851
Myers, Jacob S.	Ohio.	1855	Overton, William S.	Va.	1855	Philbrick, Samuel R.	Mass.	1848	Rankin, William M.	Pa.	1851
Myers, W. H.	Ohio.	1855	Owen, Edward	Pa.	1848	Phillips, Bennet L.	Miss.	1837	Ransberry, John, Jr.	Pa.	1855
			Owen, Joseph D.	Geo.	1850	Phillips, Dinwiddie B.	Va.	1846	Raper, Thomas J.	Pa.	1854
Nagle, Barton	Pa.	1832	Owen, Joshua	N. J.	1840	Phillips, James	Ill.	1853	Ratcliffe, Charles T.	Ky.	1853
Nagle, H. M.	Pa.	1857	Owen, Thomas J.	Va.	1841	Phillips, Thomas A.	Miss.	1848	Rathiff, Charles C.	Miss.	1855
Nangle, Walter	Va.	1828	Owens, Bennett G.	Ala.	1851	Phillips, W. E. T.	Ky.	1857	Ravenscraft, William H.	Va.	1857
Nash, J.	Va.	1856	Oyster, Joseph	Pa.	1841	Phillips, William W. L.	N. J.	1851	Rawlins, John W.	Pa.	1845
Nash, John W.	Va.	1848				Philson, C. F.	S. C.	1856	Rawls, Elijah H.	Geo.	1855
Nash, Miles H.	Fla.	1855	Page, James H.	Ohio.	1849	Plister, Benjamin, Jr.	Pa.	1856	Rea, Benjamin F.	Geo.	1842
Nash, Shepherd K.	N. C.	1852	Page, John J.	Ky.	1854	Piatt, William A.	Pa.	1851	Read, Albert N.	Ohio.	1846
Naudain, Andrew	Del.	1835	Page, John T.	N. H.	1849	Piggott, William M.	Va.	1850	Read, John T.	Tenn.	1853
Neal, B. T., Sen.	Pa.	1839	Palm, James P.	Pa.	1849	Pillow, Anthony L.	Tenn.	1855	Reading, John R.	Pa.	1847
Neal, Benjamin T., Jr.	Pa.	1841	Palm, Philip B.	Pa.	1846	Pim, Louis T.	Mo.	1856	Ream, John	Pa.	1828
Neal, Thomas W.	Va.	1837	Palmer, Archibald W.	N. C.	1853	Pinckney, Nivian	Md.	1833	Reber, Charles T.	Pa.	1856
Neibinger, A. R.	Pa.	1856	Palmer, Charles	N. H.	1848	Pinkard, H. M.	Va.	1855	Reber, William	Miss.	1854
Neibinger, William P.	Pa.	1854	Palmer, Isaac S.	Pa.	1832	Pinson, Washington S.	S. C.	1855	Redd, Thomas M.	Ky.	1854
Noblett, Sterling, Sr.	Va.	1848	Palmore, Charles R.	Va.	1850	Piper, William A.	Pa.	1844	Redden, Joseph W.	Del.	1857
Noff, Benjamin	Ohio.	1847	Pancoast, Richard M.	N. J.	1845	Pitts, Francis M.	Geo.	1849	Redfield, John	Pa.	1852
Noff, Charles	Pa.	1852	Pancoast, William H.	Pa.	1856	Pitts, Hilary R.	Md.	1837	Redick, Samuel T.	Pa.	1851
Noff, Henry K.	Pa.	1851	Parham, Frederick L.	S. C.	1843	Plaisted, E. Freeman	N. H.	1855	Red, C. Richmond	Ohio.	1853
Noff, Jacob D.	Pa.	1834	Park, Frank	Ala.	1856	Plana, Joaquin	Cuba.	1854	Reed, George	Ky.	1836
Noff, Peter K.	Pa.	1848	Park, George H.	U. Can.	1840	Plummer, Gardiner H.	Ind.	1835	Reed, James L.	Pa.	1857
Nogley, Eliab	Pa.	1846	Park, William H.	Ohio.	1855	Plummer, Orlando P. S.	Ill.	1837	Reed, John	Ohio.	1853
Nonson, Robert	Pa.	1850	Park, Clifford D.	Ala.	1850	Plomdexter, Edward H.	Va.	1851	Reed, Joseph A.	Pa.	1847
Nonson, Andrew J.	Tenn.	1852	Parker, Edward H.	Mass.	1848	Poitiaux, Michael B.	Va.	1845	Reed, Thomas S.	N. J.	1846
Nonson, John I.	Va.	1858	Parker, Eustace W.	N. C.	1840	Poley, Francis B.	Pa.	1844	Red, William	Ind.	1853
Nonson, Robert B.	Va.	1846	Parker, George W.	N. C.	1857	Polk, Thomas G.	Tenn.	1847	Reenie, Elias W.	Pa.	1849

Rees, Edwin	Pa.	1835	Rogers, Moses	Mass.	1846	Scott, William H.	Pa.	1842	Sledge, John G.	Geo.	1839
Rees, Frederic A.	Eng.	1843	Rogers, Orville T.	Va.	1854	Scott, William J.	Va.	1852	Slicer, J. Edwin	Va.	1854
Reese, Beverly P.	Va.	1851	Rogers, Thomas H.	Va.	1850	Scott, William Walter	N. C.	1851	Sloan, William J.	Pa.	1836
Reese, Charles E.	Ala.	1855	Rogers, William E.	Tenn.	1848	Scroggs, Andrew A., Jr.	N. C.	1847	Slonaker, Lewis M.	Pa.	1846
Reeve, Isaac	N. Y.	1840	Rogers, William P.	Va.	1845	Scudder, John W.	N. Y.	1836	Slough, Evan	Pa.	1835
Reeve, James T.	N. Y.	1855	Rohrer, Amos K.	Pa.	1836	Scull, Benjamin F.	Ark.	1857	Slye, Thomas B.	Md.	1849
Reeves, Samuel	N. C.	1856	Rohrer, Jacob M.	Pa.	1849	Seabrook, Benjamin W.	S. C.	1844	Smarr, Joseph G.	S. C.	1853
Reid, Alexander	Va.	1838	Rohrer, John S.	Pa.	1831	Sealy, James E.	Tenn.	1857	Smith, Albert D.	Vt.	1851
Reid, John	Can. W.	1847	Romig, William J.	Pa.	1845	Seawell, William T.	Va.	1857	Smith, Alfred	Pa.	1836
Reid, Neville C.	Pa.	1840	Rooke, Levi	Pa.	1848	See, David	L. Can.	1837	Smith, Andrew K.	Conn.	1849
Reilly, Paul Jones	Mo.	1848	Roper, Daniel W.	Ky.	1851	Seebold, John P.	Pa.	1846	Smith, Bart M.	Geo.	1851
Reiter, William C.	Pa.	1839	Rose, Algernon H.	Va.	1852	Seeger, Edwin	Mass.	1832	Smith, Benjamin	Pa.	1842
Revercomb, Jacob R.	Va.	1852	Rose, Erasmus T.	Va.	1835	Seem, Asa K.	Pa.	1853	Smith, Calvin	Mass.	1835
Rex, George P.	Pa.	1854	Rose, Lathams Irvin	Va.	1851	Seibering, John	Pa.	1837	Smith, Charles	Va.	1853
Reynolds, Harvey M.	Ky.	1852	Rose, William W.	Va.	1852	Seller, Christian	Pa.	1828	Smith, Chamcey M.	N. Y.	1855
Reynolds, Jacob E.	Md.	1854	Ross, George	Va.	1849	Selfridge, James M.	N. Y.	1856	Smith, Daniel	N. C.	1852
Reynolds, Samuel K.	Pa.	1857	Ross, James	Can.	1852	Seller, Theophilus S.	Ind.	1850	Smith, David P.	Mass.	1853
Rhees, Morgan S.	Pa.	1846	Ross, Samuel M.	Pa.	1850	Sellers, Charles	Pa.	1840	Smith, David S.	N. J.	1836
Rhinehart, Solomon E.	Ohio.	1850	Rossy, Evariste A.	La.	1852	Selman, David	Miss.	1855	Smith, Duncan	N. C.	1853
Rhoads, Reuben B.	Pa.	1857	Rothrock, John Henry	Pa.	1845	Seltzer, John Horace	Pa.	1848	Smith, Edward M.	Pa.	1846
Rhodes, Samuel T.	Va.	1838	Rothrock, William P.	Pa.	1842	Semple, James	Va.	1856	Smith, Elias Ely	Pa.	1847
Rice, Archibald A.	Va.	1853	Rouanet, William P.	La.	1847	Semple, Samuel P.	Va.	1845	Smith, Ellery P.	N. Y.	1853
Rice, Francis E.	Va.	1852	Rowland, John G.	Geo.	1853	Sensenan, Hiram	Pa.	1849	Smith, Elliott Iverson	Geo.	1848
Rice, Harrison J.	Ind.	1849	Rowland, William A.	Geo.	1855	Senseny, Abraham H.	Pa.	1835	Smith, Francis F.	Md.	1854
Rice, William K.	Va.	1854	Roy, Gustavus G.	Va.	1857	Sergeant, Spencer	Pa.	1846	Smith, Frisby T.	Pa.	1850
Richards, Buchan	Va.	1846	Roy, B. Franklin	Pa.	1847	Service, Lecky M.	Pa.	1848	Smith, G. Selden	Ill.	1856
Richards, Charles A. L.	Ohio.	1852	Ruby, Cyrus B.	Pa.	1851	Seymour, William J.	Va.	1846	Smith, George King	Pa.	1844
Richardson, George N.	Va.	1852	Rucker, William P.	Va.	1855	Shackelford, Edmund D.	Mo.	1846	Smith, George L.	Ohio.	1850
Richardson, John	Pa.	1847	Ruffin, John M.	Miss.	1851	Shackelford, John L.	Va.	1839	Smith, Harmony A.	Pa.	1838
Richardson, John M.	N. C.	1856	Rugh, Jacob W.	Pa.	1845	Shallenberger, Aaron T.	Va.	1846	Smith, Hosea H.	N. H.	1855
Richardson, Moses	Geo.	1856	Rundo, Peter C.	Pa.	1852	Shammo, Isaac R.	Pa.	1852	Smith, Hugh C.	Miss.	1853
Richardson, Nicholas D.	Ala.	1853	Runyon, Thomas H.	Ky.	1855	Shands, Aurelius R.	Va.	1846	Smith, Hugh G.	Ky.	1856
Richardson, Ross B.	Pa.	1837	Rush, David G.	Pa.	1857	Shannon, Peter	Pa.	1837	Smith, Jacob	Can. W.	1857
Richardson, William L.	Pa.	1848	Russell, George B.	Pa.	1836	Shannon, Samuel H.	Pa.	1836	Smith, James Dickson	Geo.	1847
Richardson, William M.	N. C.	1854	Russell, John W.	Conn.	1827	Shannon, T. J., (M.D.)	Ohio.	1837	Smith, James Gregory	Ky.	1851
Richeson, Pittacus L.	Va.	1853	Russell, Leonidas	Ind.	1855	Sharp, Alexander E.	Pa.	1850	Smith, John C.	Va.	1852
Richie, Robert W.	Ohio.	1852	Russell, Preston W.	Pa.	1851	Sharp, Alexander, Jr.	Pa.	1849	Smith, John H.	Va.	1850
Richman, Elijah B.	N. J.	1842	Russell, William A.	Tenn.	1847	Sharp, Samuel C., Jr.	Pa.	1857	Smith, John W. C.	Va.	1854
Richmond, John B.	N. J.	1852	Russell, William M.N.	Miss.	1850	Sharpe, William	Pa.	1829	Smith, John W. C.	Miss.	1854
Richmond, John P.	Md.	1834	Rust, Bushrod, Jr.	Va.	1845	Sharpe, William R.	N. C.	1851	Smith, Joseph E.	Miss.	1855
Ricketts, Gerard C.	Va.	1850	Rust, George W.	Va.	1846	Shaw, Alexander	N. C.	1849	Smith, Joseph T.	N. Y.	1854
Riddle, A. A. J.	Geo.	1843	Ruth, Daniel G.	Pa.	1857	Shaw, Angus G.	Texas.	1852	Smith, Josiah F.	Md.	1838
Riddle, N. Watkins	Geo.	1844	Rutherford, Alexander D.	Pa.	1856	Shaw, Benjamin	Pa.	1823	Smith, Levi H.	S. C.	1852
Ridgill, Henry L.	S. C.	1851	Rutherford, Hiram	Pa.	1838	Shaw, Daniel	N. C.	1853	Smith, Napoleon J. M.	Va.	1837
Ridgway, Charles	N. J.	1845	Rutherford, William W.	Pa.	1832	Shaw, Daniel	Texas.	1856	Smith, Pembroke	Va.	1851
Riegel, Henry H.	Pa.	1857	Rutledge, Jacob I.	Md.	1855	Sheets, Joseph	Md.	1849	Smith, P. E.	Ky.	1837
Rieger, F. A. A. T. (M.D.)	Mo.	1857	Rutter, John R. Barton	Pa.	1847	Sheldon, Benjamin	Mass.	1829	Smith, Richard E. C.	Ala.	1854
Richter, William W.	Va.	1847	Ryan, Thomas J.	Tenn.	1836	Sheldon, Jonathan	Pa.	1831	Smith, R. K.	Del.	1836
Rihl, Henry W.	Pa.	1838	Sabine, Andrew	Ohio.	1856	Shelley, Benneville T.	Pa.	1846	Smith, Robert M.	Geo.	1847
Rihl, Jacob L.	Pa.	1849	Sailer, Thomas	N. J.	1839	Shelly, Aaron F.	Pa.	1850	Smith, Robert S.	Va.	1854
Rile, John H.	Pa.	1846	Sale, Richard A.	Va.	1835	Shelton, Thomas W.	Pa.	1841	Smith, Sandford F.	Mo.	1851
Riley, John G.	Geo.	1855	Salter, H. B.	N. J.	1838	Shelton, Thomas W.	Va.	1842	Smith, Stokes A.	Ky.	1838
Riley, Samuel A.	Geo.	1852	Salter, James W.	Pa.	1830	Shepherd, Francis C.	Va.	1854	Smith, Thomas W.	Va.	1845
Riley, William H.	Md.	1839	Salter, William H.	Pa.	1837	Shepherd, James B.	Va.	1855	Smith, Thomas W.	N. C.	1851
Ringwalt, Levi Z.	Pa.	1854	Sample, John	Pa.	1848	Sheppard, Leander W.	N. J.	1854	Smith, Walter R.	Geo.	1841
Ringwalt, Samuel	Pa.	1855	Sample, Joseph E.	Pa.	1853	Sheppard, William P.	Ala.	1840	Smith, William J.	Geo.	1857
Risley, James	N. J.	1844	Sample, Nathaniel W., Jr.	Pa.	1839	Sherr, Jacob	Pa.	1827	Smith, W. R.	Pa.	1854
Ritchie, Josina A.	D. C.	1839	Sample, Samuel R.	Pa.	1857	Sheridan, Campbell	Pa.	1849	Smith, William T.	Va.	1849
Riter, George W.	Va.	1836	Sanderson, E. L.	Ala.	1857	Sherrill, Joseph L.	Tenn.	1850	Smith, William U.	Va.	1849
Rives, Briggs	Va.	1849	Sandford, James	Va.	1857	Sherrrod, John I.	Tenn.	1855	Snoot, Samuel C.	D. C.	1838
Rives, George E.	Va.	1849	Sandford, John W., Jr.	N. C.	1857	Shewalter, George W.	Va.	1850	Snead, John D.	Va.	1856
Robards, James	Tenn.	1846	Sandford, Robert J.	Va.	1851	Shields, William W.	Va.	1852	Sneed, Lewis	Ky.	1836
Robarts, James	Pa.	1835	Sanford, James L.	N. C.	1852	Shields, William W.	Va.	1852	Snodgrass, James C.	Miss.	1853
Robb, A.	Pa.	1836	Sanford, Joseph B.	Va.	1854	Shindel, Isaac N.	Pa.	1846	Snowden, Benjamin C.	Pa.	1845
Robb, John P.	Va.	1848	Sanford, Leonard J.	Conn.	1854	Shipman, Azariah E.	N. Y.	1844	Snyder, Morgan	N. Y.	1833
Robberson, Edwin T.	Mo.	1854	Sanger, Eugene F.	Me.	1853	Shipman, William	Pa.	1836	Snyder, William V.	Ind.	1845
Robbins, George R.	N. J.	1837	Saukey, J. W.	Pa.	1856	Shoek, Jacob G.	Pa.	1827	Sole, Sidney W.	U. Can.	1838
Roberts, Benjamin F.	Conn.	1850	Sarver, William	Pa.	1855	Shotwell, Randolph	N. J.	1827	Solliday, Edwin S.	Ohio.	1857
Roberts, Henry, Jr.	Pa.	1845	Saunders, R.	Geo.	1836	Shoyer, Charles C.	Wis.	1850	Sommers, George A.	Va.	1852
Roberts, John	Pa.	1839	Saunders, Samuel	Va.	1851	Shrove, J. Ridgway	N. J.	1855	Southwick, Edward W.	Me.	1844
Roberts, John M.	D. C.	1836	Saunders, William M.	Va.	1854	Shropshire, James W.	Geo.	1857	Spady, Thomas F.	Va.	1840
Roberts, William C.	N. C.	1854	Saunders, William M.	Va.	1854	Shuford, Quincy A.	N. C.	1849	Spalding, Andrew J.	Md.	1849
Robertson, Alexander H.	Md.	1839	Savage, Aaron Raker	Pa.	1856	Shultz, B. Franklin	Pa.	1854	Spann, James T.	Miss.	1854
Robertson, Charles	Ohio.	1849	Saxon, C. A.	S. C.	1856	Shunk, Francis R.	Pa.	1846	Spearman, Alfred S.	N. Y.	1852
Robertson, Charles A.	Mass.	1853	Saylor, Obadiah L.	Pa.	1853	Sickler, John R.	N. J.	1829	Spears, Abraham K.	Ky.	1855
Robertson, Edwin J.	Va.	1848	Scales, James M. A.	Tenn.	1854	Sides, Benjamin F.	Pa.	1846	Spears, Joseph H.	Geo.	1853
Robertson, John H.	Md.	1846	Scales, James T.	Tenn.	1846	Sidewell, Renben	Pa.	1846	Spears, Thomas M.	Va.	1847
Robertson, R. M.	Ala.	1856	Scales, Samuel W.	Tenn.	1857	Sifre, Santiago	W. I.	1846	Speer, Alexander M.	Pa.	1853
Robertson, William S.	Iowa.	1856	Scannon, Franklin	Me.	1844	Sill, Blin S.	N. Y.	1847	Speir, William	Geo.	1852
Robeson, Jonathan	Pa.	1838	Scanlan, James William	Md.	1829	Silvey, James	Ohio.	1835	Spencer, Cadwallader C.	Ohio.	1852
Robie, Frederick	Me.	1814	Schaeffer, Jackson	Pa.	1842	Simmonds, James	Va.	1834	Spencer, Charles W.	Mo.	1857
Robins, Edwin S. C.	Pa.	1854	Schively, George P.	Pa.	1850	Simmons, Allen J.	Geo.	1851	Spencer, H. Gordon P.	N. Y.	1846
Robins, John K.	Pa.	1842	Schively, George S.	Pa.	1851	Simmons, W. A.	N. C.	1855	Spencer, James L.	Va.	1847
Robins, Oscar M.	Pa.	1849	Schmeltzer, George, Jr.	Pa.	1846	Simms, H. C.	D. C.	1855	Spencer, W.	Ind.	1856
Robinson, Benjamin W.	N. C.	1835	Schoele, H. W.	Westphalia.	1839	Simpson, George W.	Tenn.	1857	Spindle, Thomas G.	Ky.	1846
Robinson, Frederic C.	Ohio.	1851	Schofield, Nath L.	Va.	1852	Simpson, James F.	N. C.	1846	Spinner, Jesse F.	Va.	1852
Robinson, Henry C.	N. C.	1852	Schofield, Nathan M.	Pa.	1839	Simpson, Joseph	Del.	1854	Spooner, Edward A.	Mass.	1854
Robinson, Joseph S.	Va.	1852	Schraack, John, Jr.	Pa.	1842	Simpson, Robert I.	Va.	1853	Spragne, Rollin	Conn.	1829
Robinson, Philemon B.	Va.	1849	Schriver, Albert	Pa.	1850	Simpson, Thomas W.	Md.	1856	Spratt, John B.	Ky.	1857
Robinson, Robert R.	Va.	1853	Schuessler, Charles	N. Y.	1837	Sims, Frederick H.	Va.	1833	Sprigg, John S.	Pa.	1844
Robinson, Thomas L.	Va.	1838	Schwenck, Samuel G.	N. Y.	1837	Sims, James L.	S. C.	1840	Sprout, Samuel M.	Mo.	1855
Robison, James D.	Ohio.	1843	Scott, Francis	Ireland.	1839	Sims, J. Marlon	S. C.	1835	Squibb, George E.	N. C.	1851
Robison, George T.	Va.	1848	Scott, John S.	Ky.	1851	Sims, Joseph Addison	Va.	1849	Squire, William H.	Pa.	1845
Rochelle, John R.	Va.	1847	Scott, A. Howard	Pa.	1851	Sims, Joseph B.	Ky.	1855	Squibb, Edward R.	Pa.	1851
Rochelle, Thomas W.	Ala.	1853	Scott, Christopher H.	Miss.	1855	Sinclair, John	Can.	1854	Squire, William H.	Pa.	1845
Rodman, William W.	Conn.	1844	Scott, Daniel S.	Ark.	1855	Sincox, William G.	Ind.	1847	Stadiger, J. Frederick	Pa.	1825
Rogers, Augustine C.	Geo.	1836	Scott, George H.	Ill.	1857	Sinnickson, John J.	N. J.	1832	Stanberry, Wellington	Ohio.	1837
Rogers, George O.	Va.	1849	Scott, Isaac	Va.	1847	Sinquet, Noah C.	Pa.	1835	Stanford, H. K.	Geo.	1840
Rogers, Henry R.	Me.	1851	Scott, J. Turner	Miss.	1856	Sizer, George D.	Va.	1849	Stanley, Augustin O.	Geo.	1856
Rogers, James Henry	N. Y.	1855	Scott, Robert	Fla.	1856	Sizer, James, Jr.	Va.	1849	Stansbury, Robert Mott	N. Y.	1834
Rogers, James K.	Pa.	1854	Scott, Samuel	Pa.	1843	Skelton, Charles	N. J.	1837	Stark, Daniel P.	Ky.	1857
Rogers, J. W.	Tenn.	1857	Scott, Samuel B.	Va.	1853	Skelton, O. P.	S. C.	1840	Stark, Edwin A.	Mo.	1857
						Slahter, Edward	Pa.	1832	Stark, Horatio	Miss.	1847

Starry, John D.	Va.	1847	Tabb, John P.	Va.	1844	Toungear, Pierre G.	Can.	1841	Waddle, William	Ohio.	1836
Stattler, Samuel G.	Pa.	1851	Taggart, Charles	Ohio.	1854	Towles, Thomas T.	Va.	1840	Wakefield, Matthew F.	Ky.	1850
Statten, Milton	Pa.	1852	Tait, G. G.	Ohio.	1836	Townes, Lafayette	Miss.	1852	Waldo, Frederick A.	N. Y.	1827
Stavely, Thomas R.	Pa.	1855	Talbot, John A.	Va.	1831	Townsend, A. K. P.	Me.	1855	Wales, Edmund L. B.	N. J.	1827
St. Clair, Thomas	Pa.	1847	Talbot, P.	Va.	1836	Townsend, Charles W.	Pa.	1849	Walker, Benjamin II.	Va.	1852
St. Clair, W. P.	Ky.	1856	Taliaferro, David M.	Ky.	1853	Townsend, Morris W.	N. Y.	1865	Walker, Bernard II.	Va.	1849
Stearns, John W., Jr.	N. Y.	1837	Taliaferro, Landon	Va.	1840	Townsend, William T.	R. I.	1835	Walker, Calvin II.	Tenn.	1847
Steck, Michael	Pa.	1842	Taliaferro, Philip A.	Va.	1850	Townsend, William W.	Pa.	1844	Walker, Charles	Mass.	1828
Steele, Francis J.	Md.	1839	Taliaferro, Robert H.	Va.	1839	Traffot, Charles T.	Me.	1847	Walker, Charles, Jr.	Mass.	1853
Steele, John	Pa.	1831	Taliaferro, Thomas J.	Va.	1854	Trammell, Appling D.	Ala.	1847	Walker, George S.	Cal.	1852
Stees, Abiram C.	Pa.	1838	Tallman, William	Pa.	1852	Trammell, Francis A.	Ala.	1850	Walker, James R.	Ky.	1854
Steiner, Josephus M.	Md.	1846	Tarver, Samuel	Tenn.	1849	Trayman, William B.	S. C.	1838	Walker, John V. F.	Va.	1850
Steil, W. W.	Texas.	1857	Tate, Alexander C. II.	Md.	1838	Treadwell, Robert O.	Pa.	1846	Walker, Joseph R.	Geo.	1834
Stephenson, James W.	Va.	1846	Tate, John M.	Va.	1855	Treat, William	N. H.	1837	Walker, Mark	Tenn.	1854
Stephenson, Marcus P.	N. Y.	1857	Tate, Robert H.	N. C.	1849	Trouchard, J. Franklin	N. J.	1847	Walker, Thacker V., Jr.	N. H.	1854
Stephenson, Robert G.	Pa.	1847	Tatum, B. Harris	Va.	1852	Trego, Alfred	Pa.	1836	Walker, Thacker V.	Geo.	1854
Stephenson, William D.	Ala.	1852	Taylor, Alfred	Ohio.	1843	Trego, Joseph II.	Ill.	1849	Walker, William	N. H.	1853
Stephoe, Henry C.	Va.	1847	Taylor, Charles, Jr.	Pa.	1839	Trumble, David	Md.	1837	Walker, William A.	Geo.	1854
Sternberg, James II.	N. Y.	1856	Taylor, George T.	N. J.	1848	Trumble, George B.	Va.	1852	Walker, William T.	Va.	1849
Stetret, Samuel A.	Pa.	1841	Taylor, Hamilton	N. C.	1829	Trist, H. B.	Pa.	1857	Wall, John G.	Ky.	1845
Stewart, James	Pa.	1844	Taylor, James	Pa.	1851	Trites, David T.	Pa.	1842	Wall, William B.	Miss.	1853
Stevens, Erastus	Pa.	1830	Taylor, James II.	Ky.	1849	Troth, Samuel N.	N. J.	1849	Wallace, Ellersdie	Pa.	1843
Stevens, George B.	Va.	1839	Taylor, James M.	Pa.	1848	Troubat, R.	Pa.	1838	Wallace, Horatio	Ark.	1854
Stevenson, David S.	Pa.	1836	Taylor, J. Mareus	Miss.	1851	Trout, William F.	Pa.	1856	Wallace, James J.	Pa.	1851
Stevenson, J.	Pa.	1834	Taylor, James W.	Va.	1854	Tucker, Gustavus A. R.	Geo.	1854	Wallace, Jonas C. B.	N. Y.	1854
Stevenson, W. Morton	Ind.	1856	Taylor, John Y.	Del.	1852	Tucker, John A.	Geo.	1856	Wallace, John P.	S. C.	1837
Stewart, David P.	Pa.	1855	Taylor, Joseph S.	Va.	1856	Tucker, Thomas W.	Va.	1850	Wallace, John R.	Va.	1852
Stewart, George	Pa.	1838	Taylor, Julian	Va.	1851	Tucker, William D.	Tenn.	1856	Wallace, John W.	Pa.	1846
Stewart, Jordan	Pa.	1856	Taylor, Julius S.	N. Y.	1835	Tullis, Thomas Erskine	Ala.	1851	Wallace, Michael	Va.	1844
Stewart, Miller	Pa.	1845	Taylor, Leonidas C.	N. C.	1848	Tulloss, Robert C.	Tenn.	1849	Wallace, Robert B.	Ala.	1848
Stewart, Philander	N. Y.	1824	Taylor, Parrot	Del.	1849	Tunnell, Joseph, Jr.	Mich.	1849	Wallace, R. S.	Pa.	1855
Stewart, Robert	Pa.	1850	Taylor, Samuel G.	Va.	1854	Turnbull, Laurence	Scott'd.	1846	Wallace, William F.	Pa.	1836
Stewart, Samuel F.	Pa.	1855	Taylor, Thomas W.	Pa.	1850	Turner, Charles P.	Pa.	1851	Waller, Tracy E.	Pa.	1844
Stewart, William G.	Pa.	1850	Taylor, William B.	Va.	1849	Turner, Edward J.	Va.	1855	Walling, Willoughby	Ky.	1847
Stewart, W. Walker	Pa.	1853	Taylor, William C.	Va.	1853	Turner, James	Va.	1848	Walling, William J. II.	Va.	1847
Stickney, Peter Le B.	Pa.	1842	Teague, Thomas J.	S. C.	1854	Turner, John B.	Geo.	1854	Walber, Theodore	Va.	1850
Stillwell, Thomas	Pa.	1839	Tebbs, Robert H.	Ky.	1837	Turner, John J.	Ohio.	1839	Walsh, William F.	Switzerland.	1851
Stith, Robert A.	Va.	1847	Tector, Edwin Conrad	Va.	1854	Turner, Orlando E.	R. I.	1836	Walsh, William F.	Tenn.	1848
Stoakley, William S.	Va.	1851	Temple, Robert	Ky.	1836	Turner, Thomas	Pa.	1853	Walter, Philip S. P.	Pa.	1854
Stockard, William P.	Tenn.	1839	Temple, Thomas P.	Va.	1850	Turner, Thomas II.	Va.	1855	Walters, William H.	Ill.	1852
Stocker, Jesse	Va.	1851	Ten Brook, John	Pa.	1838	Turpin, Thomas J.	N. C.	1847	Walters, William L.	Va.	1854
Stokes, James S.	Miss.	1857	Terhane, Archibald A.	Geo.	1848	Turton, Thomas G.	Md.	1837	Walton, John J.	Geo.	1857
Stokes, Josiah II.	S. C.	1847	Terrell, J. E. G.	Geo.	1856	Tuttle, Levi W.	N. H.	1850	Walton, Lewis I.	Va.	1848
Stokes, N. Newlin	N. J.	1854	Terrell, John J.	Va.	1853	Tyler, Gustavus B.	Ky.	1845	Walton, Simeon T.	Va.	1849
Stokes, William O.	Va.	1849	Thacher, Charles A.	Pa.	1834	Tyler, Randolph	Va.	1852	Walton, William D.	Geo.	1853
Stone, Alfred B.	Mass.	1854	Thacher, James M.	Conn.	1849	Tyler, Razewell	Va.	1852	Ward, David G. W.	N. C.	1834
Stone, Samuel A.	Va.	1851	Tharp, Jonathan	Del.	1848	Tyees, Robert II.	Va.	1853	Ward, Edward W.	N. C.	1850
Stoner, Andrew J.	Ill.	1853	Tharp, William H.	Tenn.	1848	Ury, John Ambrose	Va.	1852	Ward, Erastus B.	Va.	1851
Stoner, John	Pa.	1851	Thaxton, Joseph J.	Va.	1840	Ulrich, Daniel A.	Tenn.	1851	Ward, Isiah	Pa.	1847
Storer, John H.	Pa.	1854	Thom, Allan C.	Va.	1840	Umsted, Henry U.	Pa.	1844	Ward, John F.	N. J.	1836
Storm, Lawrence F.	N. Y.	1837	Thom, J. Pembroke	Va.	1847	Unstsd, James T.	Pa.	1851	Ward, Meredith G.	Tenn.	1851
Storm, Robert B.	N. Y.	1835	Thomas, Charles E.	N. J.	1857	Unstsd, John H.	Pa.	1852	Ward, Walter	Mass.	1490
Storrow, S. Appleton	Va.	1852	Thomas, Daniel	N. Y.	1837	Unstsd, John H.	Va.	1854	Warden, Jacob B.	Va.	1355
Stout, Daniel M.	N. J.	1847	Thomas, David B.	N. C.	1855	Upshaw, William	Va.	1844	Wardlaw, Joseph J.	Ohio.	1836
Stout, John S.	N. J.	1837	Thomas, George S.	Va.	1837	Upshur, William T.	Tenn.	1855	Ware, Augustus C.	S. C.	1836
Strachan, Joseph B.	Va.	1855	Thomas, John C.	Md.	1846	Upshur, George M.	Md.	1852	Ware, George G.	Tenn.	1857
Strain, David E.	Va.	1854	Thomas, John R.	Pa.	1848	Upson, Francis W.	Ohio.	1839	Ware, William Anderson	Tenn.	1836
Strayer, Joseph B.	Va.	1854	Thomas, Pernet	Ohio.	1837	Upton, George	N. Y.	1833	Warfield, Milton	Md.	1850
Streater, Charles	Pa.	1838	Thomas, Robert W.	N. C.	1851	Upton, William A.	Tenn.	1857	Warner, Charles F.	N. Y.	1854
Stribling, Charles C.	Geo.	1854	Thomas, Robert Y. II.	S. C.	1855	Urquhart, George	Pa.	1850	Warren, Edward	N. C.	1851
Stribling, W. C.	Va.	1840	Thompson, George W.	Pa.	1854	Urquhart, Thomas II.	Pa.	1848	Warren, Silas E.	Pa.	1854
Strode, William R.	Miss.	1852	Thompson, James L.	Tenn.	1845	Ury, Joshua F.	Geo.	1852	Washington, H. W. M.	Va.	1855
Strong, John M.	S. C.	1847	Thompson, Kimbro	Va.	1855	VaafArtsdalen, F. V.	Pa.	1857	Waterman, Richard M.	R. I.	1833
Strother, Robert C.	Va.	1855	Thompson, Levi II.	Pa.	1852	Van Buskirk, George	Pa.	1846	Waters, Charles O.	N. Y.	1841
Stroud, Joseph	Pa.	1852	Thompson, Levis P.	Pa.	1837	Van Buskirk, William A.	Pa.	1847	Waters, George Henry	Pa.	1845
Strudwick, Edmund	N. C.	1857	Thompson, Peter S.	Pa.	1853	Van Derpoel, Samuel O.	N. Y.	1845	Wathen, Athanasius	Ind.	1847
Strudwick, James W.	Ala.	1856	Thompson, Stephen B.	Pa.	1857	Van Duken, H.	N. Y.	1836	Watkins, Beverly S.	Va.	1852
Strudwick, William S.	N. C.	1853	Thompson, Stephen S.	Ky.	1851	Van Dyck, C. V. A.	N. Y.	1839	Watkins, Henry A.	Va.	1847
Stuart, James	Va.	1846	Thompson, Thomas II.	Pa.	1838	Van Horne, Augustus K.	N. Y.	1839	Watkins, Richard II.	Va.	1852
Stuart, John A.	S. C.	1840	Thomson, Alexander, Jr.	Pa.	1845	Van Keusen, James	Ill.	1856	Wattington, Thomas J.	N. C.	1857
Stuart, John Jay	N. Y.	1835	Thomson, George K.	Pa.	1856	Van Kerk, Joel K.	N. Y.	1830	Watson, D. Edward	Va.	1834
Stuart, Joseph G.	Ind.	1850	Thomson, John A.	Del.	1851	Van Kirk, Joseph T. K.	Pa.	1854	Watson, Edward II.	Pa.	1847
Stuart, William T.	Va.	1843	Thomson, John A.	Pa.	1852	Van Pelt, Joseph T. K.	Pa.	1854	Watson, Gillet F.	Va.	1842
Stubbs, Jeremiah B.	Pa.	1827	Thomson, Robert	Pa.	1837	Van Vahzab, Samuel B.	Pa.	1854	Watson, James M.	Va.	1852
Stuckelager, Cyrus R.	Tenn.	1856	Thomson, William	Pa.	1855	Van Vahzab, Thomas	Pa.	1847	Watson, John W.	S. C.	1856
Sturdevant, Cyrus R.	Pa.	1856	Thornberry, Philip	Ky.	1846	Van Voorhis, John S.	Pa.	1847	Watson, Thomas E.	N. C.	1852
Sturdivant, Marcus	Va.	1850	Thornhill, George II.	Me.	1850	Vance, William N.	Pa.	1847	Watson, William D.	N. C.	1853
Sturgeon, Eli	Ohio.	1849	Thornton, John S.	Miss.	1844	Vandever, John II.	Tenn.	1836	Watson, William W.	Pa.	1841
Styer, Albans	Pa.	1849	Thornton, William P.	Pa.	1854	Vandover, Augustus II.	S. C.	1845	Watt, William	Texas.	1856
Snyder, William J.	Md.	1847	Thruston, R. Turnbull	Miss.	1848	Vannemann, William S.	Pa.	1836	Watts, William W.	N. C.	1843
Suesserott, John M.	Pa.	1851	Thruston, William S.	S. C.	1857	Vansant, John	N. J.	1831	Weatherly, W. E.	Miss.	1856
Sullivan, Jacob M.	Pa.	1856	Tigner, Leander	Va.	1855	Vanzalaz, R. F.	Va.	1855	Weaver, John	Pa.	1847
Summers, Rowland T.	Ind.	1857	Timberlake, Philip	Geo.	1857	Vardeman, Thomas B.	Mo.	1852	Weaver, Junius W.	Va.	1857
Sumner, George, Jr.	Conn.	1853	Tingley, William II.	Va.	1848	Vasely, Wilson P.	Pa.	1852	Weaver, William J.	Ind.	1847
Sumner, Ossian	Conn.	1842	Tinsley, Thomas	Pa.	1847	Vastine, John S.	Pa.	1846	Webb, Henry Young	Ala.	1846
Sunderland, William P.	Ind.	1844	Tipton, Richard II.	Ohio.	1851	Vastine, Peter E.	Pa.	1838	Webb, Robert T.	N. C.	1854
Sutherland, Charles	Pa.	1849	Tobias, John F.	Pa.	1848	Vastine, Thomas J.	Pa.	1829	Webb, Samuel	Tenn.	1846
Sutherland, Roderick	N. Scotia.	1849	Todd, Alexander II.	Pa.	1848	Vaughan, Bolivar A.	Miss.	1854	Webb, William	N. C.	1849
Sutton, James L.	Pa.	1848	Todd, L. Beecher	Md.	1848	Vaughan, George W.	Ala.	1851	Webster, Joseph B.	Me.	1850
Sutton, Lewis	Pa.	1848	Todd, Louis II.	Ky.	1850	Vaughan, Thomas B.	Ala.	1848	Webster, Samuel	Pa.	1837
Swahy, William A.	N. Y.	1849	Todd, William C.	Ky.	1850	Venable, Richard N.	Va.	1851	Weeks, William C.	Va.	1851
Swan, James	Mass.	1826	Tolson, George S.	D. C.	1838	Vernon, Elias	Va.	1845	Weems, Richard	Md.	1839
Swan, Samuel M.	Pa.	1854	Tonb, Robert Joluston	Pa.	1854	Vineyard, John II.	Can.	1851	Weever, Charles S.	Ind.	1844
Swartz, Joseph	Pa.	1857	Tomlinson, John	Pa.	1841	Vivian, Thomas J.	Miss.	1857	Weidler, Isaac C.	Pa.	1827
Sweet, William W.	Me.	1842	Tompkins, Alexander C.	Pa.	1841	Vogely, Frederick G. L.	Ky.	1835	Weir, John H.	Va.	1842
Sweet, John L.	N. H.	1836	Tompkins, Gustavus A.	N. Y.	1853	Vollum, Edward P.	Ger.	1838	Weir, John M.	Pa.	1851
Sweitzer, Lewis II.	Pa.	1849	Tompkins, Samuel W.	Va.	1837	Von Bretien, Baron J. F.	N. Y.	1851	Weiser, Charles S.	Pa.	1850
Sweet, Samuel B.	Mass.	1834	Toner, Joseph M.	Va.	1832	Vooghees, Charles II.	N. J.	1844	Weiser, George B.	Pa.	1842
Swift, D. D.	Pa.	1855	Toombs, Robert E.	Geo.	1848	Waage, Charles T.	N. J.	1850	Weiser, Josiah S.	Pa.	1855
Swiler, William E.	Pa.	1837	Torbet, George A.	Ind.	1856	Waddell, Douglas S.	Pa.	1849	Welch, Samuel M.	Ky.	1855
Synott, Martin S.	N. J.	1839	Torrey, Noah	Mass.	1847		N. C.	1854	Welch, William A.	Ala.	1848
Synnott, Myles	N. J.	1831						Welling, Joseph C.	N. J.	1828	

Wells, Charles	N. H.	1840	Wilkins, George F., Jr.	Va.	1852	Wilson, Myron W.	N. Y.	1841	Wootten, Lucius T.	Va.	1837
Wells, Ebenezer	Mass.	1836	Wilkins, John T.	Va.	1843	Wilson, R. A.	Va.	1836	Workman, Benjamin F.	Miss.	1854
Wells, J. Ralston	Pa.	1855	Wilkinson, David M.	Va.	1849	Wilson, Robert V.	Pa.	1849	Worl, Eli T.	Pa.	1850
Welsh, John	Pa.	1828	Wilcox, William P.	N. C.	1852	Wilson, William C.	Ala.	1852	Worsham, George H.	Va.	1852
Wentworth, George W.	N. H.	1847	Willcoxon, Levi J.	Geo.	1855	Wilson, William L.	Pa.	1836	Wortham, Robert T.	Va.	1847
Wersler, William	Pa.	1831	Willott, E. Miles	Ky.	1855	Wily, Owen H.	Pa.	1831	Worthington, Francis A.	Ohio.	1845
West, Calvin	Ind.	1853	Willets, Reuben	N. J.	1839	Wimbish, James A.	Va.	1848	Worthington, J. H.	Md.	1838
West, Nelson G.	Md.	1854	Williams, A. L.	Conn.	1841	Wimley, George W.	Pa.	1847	Worthington, Thomas E.	Ky.	1855
West, William H., Jr.	Va.	1851	Williams, Blewett	Geo.	1852	Winchester, Edgar	Ill.	1856	Wray, Robert	Pa.	1827
Westbrook, Ethelred E.	Miss.	1854	Williams, Charles F.	Ala.	1842	Winder, Aaron	Pa.	1844	Wright, David D.	Can. W.	1850
Westmoreland, Willis F.	Geo.	1850	Williams, Cyrenius	Pa.	1849	Windsor, Norman	Va.	1857	Wright, Francis R.	Md.	1849
Wetherill, William	Pa.	1846	Williams, Edward C.	Va.	1839	Winfield, Benjamin F.	Va.	1846	Wright, Isaac F.	Ohio.	1836
Whehl, Richard H.	Pa.	1853	Williams, Elisha	N. C.	1847	Winfield, John Q.	Va.	1846	Wright, James I.	N. J.	1852
Whaley, James E.	S. C.	1846	Williams, George M.	Geo.	1847	Wingfield, Alonzo C.	Geo.	1851	Wright, John	Pa.	1848
Whalley, James G.	Geo.	1855	Williams, Gustavus A.	Va.	1835	Winn, David R. E.	Geo.	1852	Wright, Joseph J.	Pa.	1834
Whartouby, John A.	Pa.	1849	Williams, Hampden S.	N. C.	1846	Winsborough, Joseph W.	Va.	1855	Wright, Joseph J. B.	Pa.	1836
Wharton, Thomas J.	Va.	1836	Williams, Henry L.	Ala.	1852	Winslow, Harrison G. O.	Mass.	1841	Wright, Mansur H.	Ind.	1857
Wheeler, Alfred	Ohio.	1852	Williams, James	Tenn.	1847	Winters, Isaac	Pa.	1844	Wright, Reginald N.	Md.	1844
Wheeler, Claudius B.	N. C.	1847	Williams, James Q.	Md.	1837	Wistar, Richard M.	Pa.	1830	Wright, Thomas E.	Va.	1851
Wheeler, Henry H.	Pa.	1841	Williams, John C.	N. C.	1845	Witherspoon, John A.	Ky.	1852	Wright, Wiley,	Va.	1843
Wheat, Thomas	N. H.	1847	Williams, K.	Miss.	1857	Witherspoon, H. F. (M.D.)	Texas.	1857	Wright, William M.	Pa.	1836
Whitaker, Benjamin F.	N. C.	1848	Williams, Lorenzo D.	Va.	1850	Witman, Henry O.	Pa.	1851	Wurts, Charles S., Jr.	Pa.	1854
Whitaker, Hervey M.	Ky.	1842	Williams, Orlando S.	Va.	1852	Woddrop, Henry	Pa.	1850	Wyker, Alfred	N. J.	1851
Whitaker, Jacob	N. J.	1854	Williams, Robert S.	Ala.	1849	Woddrop, Robert S.	S. C.	1842	Wyly, James G.	La.	1852
Whitaker, John F.	Ark.	1850	Williams, Thomas F. J.	Va.	1856	Wolf, John A.	Pa.	1851	Wysong, Rutherford	Va.	1854
Whitaker, Jonathan S.	N. J.	1845	Williams, William, Jr.	Va.	1848	Wolf, Jacob G. (M.D.)	Ind.	1857			
Whitaker, Wilson C.	Fla.	1853	Williams, William A.	S. C.	1857	Wolfe, David E.	Del.	1855	Yancey, Thomas A.	Va.	1853
White, G. Jefferson	Va.	1848	Williams, Willis A.	Va.	1847	Wolfe, William E.	Del.	1857	Yarbrough, Wilcy	Texas.	1857
White, James P.	N. Y.	1854	Williamson, Duncan	Pa.	1846	Wolfe, William H.	Pa.	1839	Yates, Lafayette	Ky.	1847
White, James Z.	Va.	1855	Williamson, Thomas G.	S. C.	1835	Woiff, John S.	S. C.	1853	Yates, T. Wesley	Miss.	1856
White, John D.	Pa.	1844	Williamson, William T.	Del.	1856	Womble, Penbrooke M.	Va.	1848	Yonkel, David T.	Md.	1838
White, M. M.	N. Y.	1836	Willis, George M.	Geo.	1855	Wood, Charles S.	Conn.	1855	Yerkes, Harman	Pa.	1847
White, Samuel G.	Geo.	1845	Willkings, William C.	N. C.	1847	Wood, Daniel Jones	Va.	1849	Yerkes, John D.	Pa.	1857
White, T. Wistar	Va.	1846	Willoughby, Henry W.	Geo.	1853	Wood, Edwin N.	Va.	1850	Young, Alexander H.	N. J.	1857
White, Walter T.	Miss.	1855	Wills, Alexander F.	Va.	1856	Wood, John Dean	Va.	1850	Young, Alexander H.	Tenn.	1855
White, William A.	Va.	1854	Wills, James L.	Va.	1856	Wood, Marcus M.	N. Y.	1857	Young, Benjamin F.	Tenn.	1836
White, William H.	Md.	1849	Wills, Samuel E.	Va.	1844	Wood, Sidney S.	N. C.	1855	Young, Edward	Pa.	1854
Whitely, Albert	Md.	1839	Wilson, James F.	Del.	1839	Wood, William E.	N. C.	1844	Young, Elijah	Ohio.	1837
Whiteside, Philip S. P.	Pa.	1847	Wilson, John J.	N. J.	1831	Woodbridge, Timothy	Ohio.	1850	Young, George	S. C.	1845
Whiting, Henry	Miss.	1845	Wilson, Richard T.	Va.	1847	Woodbury, Jonathan	N. Scotia.	1855	Young, George D.	Va.	1838
Whitley, James	N. Y.	1846	Wilson, Samuel	Pa.	1831	Wooding, Nathaniel H.	Va.	1857	Young, George W.	Geo.	1850
Whitman, Henry L.	Conn.	1845	Wilson, Alexander	N. C.	1849	Woodruff, A. Dickinson	N. J.	1844	Young, George W.	Mo.	1851
Whitmire, James S.	Ill.	1856	Wilson, Andrew J.	Va.	1848	Woodruff, Elias	N. Y.	1836	Young, Henry N.	Miss.	1856
Whitney, Bradford B.	N. Y.	1834	Wilson, Charles	Pa.	1845	Woods, Josiah P.	Va.	1841	Young, James A.	D. C.	1836
Whitney, Hamilton F.	Pa.	1841	Wilson, Edward A.	Va.	1850	Woods, Matthew	Pa.	1849	Young, Robert	Pa.	1836
Whitney, John W.	Ky.	1852	Wilson, Ellwood	Pa.	1845	Woods, William James	S. C.	1844	Young, Thomas J.	Va.	1849
Whitney, Marshall G.	Pa.	1846	Wilson, Furrnan E.	S. C.	1849	Woods, William Semple	Pa.	1854	Young, Thomas S.	Va.	1852
Wiggin, Chase	N. H.	1842	Wilson, Israel K.	Nova Scotia.	1834	Woodside, James A.	S. C.	1850	Young, Thomas W.	Va.	1840
Wilbur, Greenleaf A.	Me.	1850	Wilson, James A.	Pa.	1848	Woodson, Albert P.	Va.	1834	Young, Wesley W.	N. C.	1854
Wilbur, Lloyd	N. J.	1854	Wilson, James E.	Va.	1857	Woodson, John C.	Mo.	1853	Young, William B.	Va.	1845
Wilburn, John C.	Ala.	1857	Wilson, James Potter	Pa.	1846	Woodson, Philip T.	Geo.	1855	Young, William P.	D. C.	1855
Wilcocks, Alexander	Pa.	1844	Wilson, James R.	Tenn.	1847	Woodward, Abner, Jr.	N. J.	1852			
Wild, Edward Augustus	Mass.	1846	Wilson, James W.	Pa.	1837	Woodward, Charles	N. Y.	1849	Zeller, Henry	Md.	1837
Wiley, Abraham D.	Pa.	1837	Wilson, John	Pa.	1846	Woodward, Richard H.	Va.	1854	Zevely, Augustus T.	N. C.	1840
Wiley, George	N. J.	1847	Wilson, John G.	Md.	1841	Woodward, William W.	Mo.	1855	Ziegler, Jacob L.	Pa.	1844
Wiley, John	N. J.	1837	Wilson, John R.	Pa.	1850	Woodrudge, Beverly H.	Va.	1834	Ziegler, Samuel P.	Pa.	1845
Wiley, Oscar	Va.	1852	Wilson, John W.	Va.	1851	Woodman, William T.	Va.	1852	Zimmerman, Reuben P.	Mo.	1848
Wilkinson, William W.	Ala.	1855	Wilson, Joseph F.	Pa.	1852	Woolman, Granville S.	N. J.	1844	Zook, Henry	Pa.	1828
Wilkins, Edmund W.	Va.	1853	Wilson, Miles A.	Va.	1846	Woolverton, Allen N.	U. Can.	1841	Zulick, Samuel Morton	Pa.	1844

## DIVIDING THE FOREGOING LIST INTO THREE PARTS, THE FOLLOWING IS THE RESULT ACCORDING TO STATES.

1826-1836. Alabama, 2; Connecticut, 11; District of Columbia, 4; Delaware, 10; Georgia, 18; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 1; Maryland, 9; Massachusetts, 19; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 10; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 32; New York, 37; Ohio, 10; Pennsylvania, 203; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 49; British Provinces, 4; Europe, 7; West Indies, 2. Total in eleven years, 470.

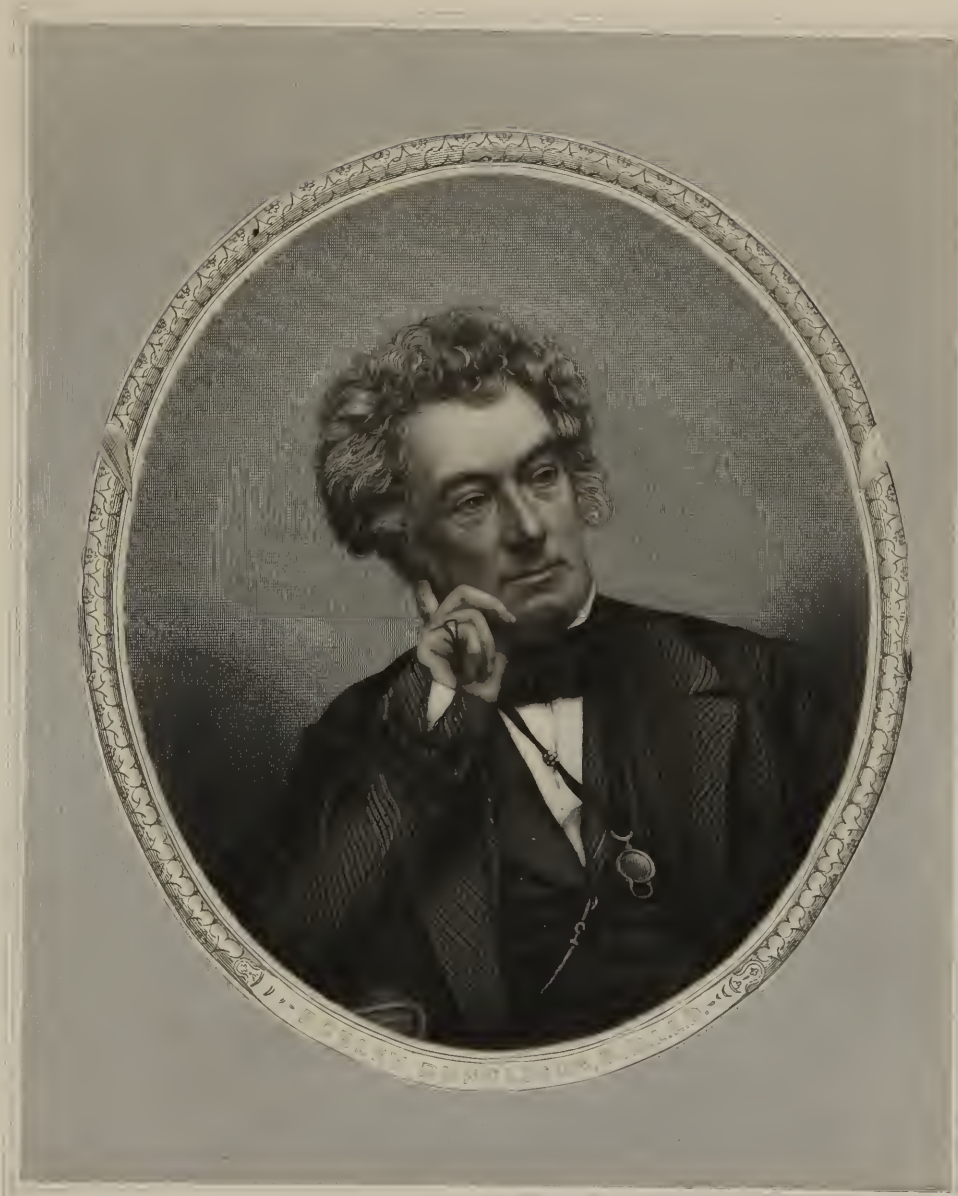
1837-1847. Alabama, 22; Connecticut, 16; District of Columbia, 7; Delaware, 16; Florida, 1; Georgia, 34; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 10; Kentucky, 24; Louisiana, 4; Maine, 13; Maryland, 50; Massachusetts, 26; Mississippi, 19; Missouri, 5; Michigan, 3; North Carolina, 47; New Hampshire, 19; New Jersey, 46; New York, 48; Ohio, 39; Pennsylvania, 356; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 29; Tennessee, 24; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 235; British Provinces, 21; Europe, 11; West Indies, 5. Total in eleven years, 1136.

1848-1857. Alabama, 91; Arkansas, 6; Connecticut, 13; District of Columbia, 3; Delaware, 24; Florida, 5; Georgia, 158; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 31; Iowa, 5; Kentucky, 77; Louisiana, 6; Maine, 31; Maryland, 44; Massachusetts, 26; Mississippi, 76; Missouri, 41; Michigan, 3; North Carolina, 116; New Hampshire, 22; New Jersey, 53; New York, 63; Ohio, 80; Pennsylvania, 500; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 59; Tennessee, 72; Texas, 16; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 497; Wisconsin, 2; British Provinces, 29; Europe, 11; West Indies, 7. Total in ten years, 2203.



Ackley, H.	Camden, N. J.	Chlorosis.	King, T. S.	Benton, Miss.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Alexander, W. C. S.	Haltouton, Va.	Puerperal Peritonitis.	King, W. M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Surgical Affections of the Joints.
Allison, James	Elkton, Ky.	Typhoid Fever.	King, W. N.	Millersburg, Ohio.	Apoplexy.
Allison, J. A.	Statesville, N. C.	Typhoid Fever.	Kirksey, E. J.	McKintley, Ala.	Prolapsus Uteri.
Applewhite, L. J.	Waynesboro', Geo.	Medical Science.	Lee, P. C.	Carlowville, Ala.	Epilepsy.
Bacon, S. L.	Newport, N. J.	Epidemic Rubcola.	Legge, J. H.	Frostburg, Md.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Barksdale, W. L.	Hallifax, Va.	Dysentery.	Lewis, C. I.	Coals Month, Va.	Peritonitis.
Barrett, E. C.	Jerusalem, Va.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.	Lewis, I. M.	New'n Square, Pa.	Traumatic Hemorrhage.
Bass, John N.	Elkton, Ky.	Signs of Pregnancy.	Leyburn, John	Lexington, Va.	The Obstetrician's Life.
Bear, Benj., Jr.	Muney, Pa.	Strangulated Femoral Hernia.	Lockwood, N. S.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sulphate of Morphia.
Bell, Geo. W.	Beallsville, Pa.	Treatment of Typhoid Fever.	Madison, C. P.	Decatur, Ill.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Bell, James E.	Eberson, Geo.	Puerperal Fever.	Marlboung, H. W.	Johnstown, Pa.	Chorea.
Bell, J. H.	Diamond Hill, S. C.	The Practice of Medicine.	Marshall, N. S.	West Chester, Pa.	Diagnosis.
Bell, William	Staunton, Va.	Opium and its Preparations.	McCann, R. C.	Sartatia, Miss.	Rubcola.
Berry, A. J.	Hickory Grove, S. C.	Intermittent Fever.	McCants, W. J.	Cokesburg, S. C.	Tubercular Phthisis.
Berthollette, J. C.	Reading, Pa.	The Vegetable World.	McCluney, J. F.	Bullock's Creek, S. C.	Functions and Phenomena of the Uterine [System.
Bibb, Henry C.	Huntsville, Ala.	Inflammation.	McConaughy, D. W.	Ligonier, Pa.	Acute Meningitis.
Bill, J. H., Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Specific Solvent Power of Simple Syrup	McCormick, C. (M. D.)	Winchester, Va.	Chloroform.
Black, John	Bk' Riv. Chap., N. C.	Congestive Fever.	McFarland, R. W.	Hartford, Ky.	Typhoid Fever.
Blount, T. M., Jr.	of Columbia.	A Case of Necrosis.	McNemar, M. R.	Luney's Creek, Va.	Puerperal Convulsions.
Bogle, R. L.	Fairmount, Geo.	Southern Typhoid Fever.	McQueen, S. F.	Hickory Grove, Ala.	Pneumonia.
Bond, F. E.	Montevideo, S. A.	Epidemic Yellow Fever.	Meredith, J. S.	Thonip's X R., Va.	Acute Laryngitis.
Bowyer, E. F.	Fincastle, Va.	Typhoid Fever.	Merriman, W. H.	Westfield, N. Y.	Vaccination.
Bradford, F. S.	Providence, R. I.	Pathology of Diabetes Mellitus.	Miller, J. F.	Shelby, N. C.	Dysentery.
Branch, J. H.	Enfield, N. C.	Esthetics of Medicine.	Mitchell, R. P.	Mitchell's Sta'n, Va.	Relapsing Fever.
Branham, P. A.	Entonton, Geo.	Erysipelas.	Mitchell, R. V.	Cubahtatchee, Ala.	Duties of a Young Physician.
Braun, H. E.	Medford, N. J.	Congestive Fever.	Montgomery, J.	Chambersburg, Pa.	Functions of the Liver.
Bright, G. H.	Newberry, S. C.	Bright's Disease.	Moody, J. M.	Port Royal, Va.	Cholera Epidemica.
Briscoe, T. W.	Charlestown, Va.	Rubcola. [Agent in Cardiac Dropsy.	Mooney, J. P.	Franklin, Va.	Acute Dysentery.
Brooke, J. B.	Reading, Pa.	Tartarized Antimony as a Remedial	Moore, E. D.	Middleton, Miss.	Pelvic Presentation.
Brown, N. M.	Oxford, Ohio.	Cholera Infantum.	Moore, J. A.	Marion, Ala.	Pneumonia.
Brunson, R.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Carcinoma.	Morrison, A. J.	Henderson, Ky.	Erysipelas.
Bryant, W. M.	Gainestown, Ala.	Post-mortem Examinations.	Nelson, J. A.	Forest Depot, Va.	Dysentery.
Buchler, H. B.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Valerianate of Ammonia.	Nordmann, L. E.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pernio.
Burks, C. R. P.	Gilmore's Mill, Va.	Cholera Infantum.	Oliver, J. W.	Christianville, Va.	The Corbrum in Health and Disease.
Butcher, G. E.	Mauricetown, N. J.	Dysentery.	Paine, A. B.	Little River, N. C.	Dysentery.
Cade, E. W.	Palestine, Texas.	The Tongue as an Index of Disease.	Palmer, V. J.	Duncan's Creek, N. C.	Typhoid Fever. [duction of Int't Fever.
Caldwell, S. H.	Paris, Tenn.	Varicela.	Parberry, Wm.	Georgetown, Mo.	Malaria and its Modus Operandi in the Pro- S. C. Florida.
Campbell, J. M.	Buffalo, N. C.	Oleum Terebinthina.	Paslay, E. C.	Mountville, Mo.	S. C. Florida.
Capers, Le G. G., Jr.	San Antonio, Texas.	Physiology of Digestion.	Patton, G. E.	Kingsport, Tenn.	Symptoms and Diagnosis of Dysentery.
Carson, S. M. (M. D.)	Jonesboro', Tenn.	Ice.	Payne, P. W.	Franklin, Ind.	The Conservative Eleuent in the Animal [Economy.
Cassina, B. F. (M. D.)	Van Wert, Ohio.	Nature and Treatment of Phthisis.	Pelot, J. C.	Newmansville, Flo.	Malaria.
Christie, J. (M. D.)	St. John, N. B.	Ferrum.	Pepton, L. R.	Hartford, Ky.	Causes of Erysipelas.
Clark, Isaac J.	Centrone, N. J.	Cynanche Tonsillar.	Phillips, P. S.	Cokerville, Ala.	Typhoid Pneumonia.
Clarkscales, F.	Dre West, S. C.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Pomerene, J.	Mt. Hope, Ohio.	Typhoid Fever Contagious.
Combe, C. B.	Louisville, Ky.	Etiology, Pathology, &c. of Yellow Fever.	Pope, S. C.	Newberry, S. C.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Cook, J. L.	N. Alexander, Pa.	Typhoid Fever. [peutic Agent.	Randall, W.	Aurora, Ind.	Pathology of Congestion.
Coudrick, C. R.	Frenchtown, N. J.	Arsenious Acid as a Poison and a Thera-	Rankin, A. H.	Muney, Pa.	Varicela.
Crawford, J. C.	Gum Swamp, S. C.	Inguinal Hernia.	Reber, W. F.	Centre Hill, Pa.	Scarlatina.
Crawford, W.	New Phila., Ohio.	Varicela.	Reeve, S. S.	Georgetown, Geo.	Dysentery.
Crockett, R. A. (M. D.)	Franklin, Tenn.	Nature of Tuberculosis.	Rice, T. C.	Cul Creek, Va.	Syphilis.
Crump, L. S.	Talleville, Va.	Delirium Tremens.	Ricks, F. S.	Ricksville, Va.	Intermittent Fever.
Culler, J. H. P.	Perry, Geo.	Heterologous Formations.	Robinet, J. R.	Anburn, Miss.	The Medical Profession.
Cummins, J. M.	Ligonier, Pa.	Cold as a Therapeutic Agent.	Rogers, J. A.	Margarettsville, N. C.	Inflammation.
Cummins, L. C.	Hamorton, Pa.	Menstruation. [Nerve.	Scarburgh, G. T.	Accouac C. H., Va.	Scarlatina.
Daniels, H. A.	England, G. B.	Functions of the Great Sympathetic	Seacore, J. R.	Versailles, Ky.	Differential Diagnosis.
Davis, J. H.	Kinzers, Pa.	Typhoid Fever.	Scott, W. J.	Marion, Ala.	Menstruation and its Discases.
De Yampert, T. J. L.	Greensboro', Ala.	Chorea.	Sears, J. H.	Shackelfords, Va.	Wounds.
Draper, J.	Warwick, Mass.	Bony Union.	Scindiver, L. M.	Darkeville, Va.	The Practice of Medicine.
Drewry, H. M.	Richmond, Va.	Narcotics.	Seymour, E. W.	Hartford, Conn.	Insanity.
Du Pont, C. E.	Grahamville, S. C.	Menstruation.	Sheets, A. (M. D.)	E. Palestine, Ohio.	Scarlatina.
Eades, U. R.	Mallorysville, Geo.	Acute Dysentery.	Shwell, C. H.	Lexington, Mo.	The Conservative Influence of Pain.
Epes, A. S.	Notoway, Va.	Opium: its Preparations and Effects.	Shurlock, W. C.	Darlington, Pa.	Anatomico-physiological Peculiarities of Va. Acute Laryngitis. [the Gen. Or. of Woman.
Epes, J. W.	Suiterville, Ala.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.	Sims, W. B.		
Evans, E. C. (M. D.)	Otterville, Mo.	Occlusion of the Bowels.	Smith, D. M.	Olive Branch, N. C.	Inflammation.
Ewing, G. C.	Merrittstown, Pa.	Tabacum.	Smith, T. A.	High Shoals, Geo.	Intermittent Fever.
Figgat, W. F.	Fincastle, Va.	Puerperal Convulsions.	Smither, C. G.	Oxford, Miss.	Veratrum Viride.
Franklin, J. M.	Concord Depot, Va.	Femoral Hernia.	Snodgrass, W.	Martinsburg, Va.	Inflammation.
Freyman, A. A.	Both, Pa.	Acute Dysentery.	Snow, J. B.	Jay, C. H.	Ind. Villiocele.
Galt, W. J.	Strsburg, Pa.	Menstruation.	Snowden, H.	Alexandria, Va.	Bilious Remittent Fever.
Gartrell, H. L.	Augusta, Geo.	Varicela.	Stacy, R. Q.	Hinesville, Geo.	Absorption.
Gilkeson, J. B. (M. D.)	Staunton, Va.	Cinchona.	Stephenson, J. T.	Crocksville, Ky.	Theory of Inflammation.
Gilliam, J. S. (M. D.)	Petersburg, Va.	Pneumonia	Stewart, A. E.	Bloomington, Ill.	Pneumonia.
Gilmore, J. T.	Crawfordsville, Miss.	Stricture of the Urethra.	Stewart, J. R.	Warrenton, N. C.	Glossitis.
Good, D. R.	Williamsburg, Pa.	Health.	Stover, J. M.	South Bend, Ind.	Veratrum Viride.
Goodgion, W. H.	Bluff Rabun, S. C.	Remittent Fever.	Thatcher, J. P.	Georgetown, Mo.	Infantile Convulsions.
Goote, B. S.	Tenpleville, Md.	Erysipelas.	Thomas, J. B.	Wyoming, Ill.	Intermittent Fever.
Graham, J. A.	Lexington, Va.	Inguinal Hernia.	Towle, S. K.	Boston, Mass.	The Physician.
Green, W.	Brandy Station, Va.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.	Townsend, G. F.	Calais, Me.	Acute Gastritis.
Guerrant, T. D. F.	Whitmill, Va.	Indigestion as a Cause of Disease.	Tribou, N. M., Jr.	Middleboro', Mass.	Typhoid Fever.
Hale, P. J.	Rocky Mount, Va.	Dysentery.	Tripp, H. W.	Milledgeville, Geo.	Mineral Acids as Irritant Poisons.
Haley, A.	Penola, Va.	The Human Hand.	Trotman, E.	Lanefield, Tenn.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.
Harrell, R. A.	Suffolk, Va.	Intermittent Fever. [tical Uses.	Turner, J. D.	Barhansville, Va.	Phthisis.
Harris, W. H.	Sparta, Geo.	Water, its Physiological and Therap-	Turner, J. H., Jr.	Columbus, Miss.	Chloroform.
Harvey, G.	Marshall, Mo.	Typhoid Fever.	Vance, T. J.	Sentell's Store, La.	Dysentery.
Hauser, R. A.	Bethania, N. C.	Dysentery.	Vastine, J. H.	Elysburg, Pa.	Puerperal Convulsions.
Hayslett, A. J.	Kerr's Creek, Va.	Scarlatina.	Walker, D. N.	Brockett's B., N. Y.	Enteritis.
Heath, W. H.	Rossville, S. C.	Gonorrhoea.	Walker, T. F.	Longstreet, Geo.	Conservative Influence of Pain. [Room.
Henderson, F. B.	Mt. Meigs, Ala.	Pneumonia.	Ward, D. O.	Seesburg, N. J.	Duties of the Physician in the Lying-in
Hendon, C. L. C.	Barbourville, Ky.	Acne.	Warnock, J. T.	Union Springs, Ala.	Signs of Pregnancy.
Hoffman, J. M.	Reading, Pa.	Ovariotomy.	Warren, O.	Fryeburg, Me.	Croup.
Hoffman, J. R.	Kingsport, Tenn.	Thesis-Writing.	Watkins, J. F.	Kanawha C. H., Va.	Cathartics.
Hoffman, J. N.	Singleton, Miss.	Entero-mesenteric Fever.	Webb, J. B.	Dawsonville, Va.	Death.
Hoover, G. W.	Lewistown, Pa.	Eclampsia Gravidarum et Parturitionis.	Webb, J. B.	Greensboro, Ala.	Concussion of the Brain.
Hopkins, J. A.	Milton, Del.	Intermittent Fever.	Weever, J. V.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.	The Actual Caentery.
Hornor, S. H.	Mt. Holly, N. J.	Treatment of Diabetes.	West, H.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Traumatic Tetanus. [during Prog.
Horsoll, C. J., Jr.	Yazoo City, Miss.	Heterologous Formations.	Wharton, J. S.	Mitchell's Sta., Va.	Anat'l C. of the Female Reproductive Org.
Jackson, L. F.	News Ferry, Va.	Apoplexy.	White, D.	Bathyna, Mo.	De Digestive Apparatuque Digestionis.
Kent, J. W.	Hallifax, Va.	Inflammation.	Williams, J. H.	Port Elizab., N. J.	Erysipelas.
Kerr, W.	White Plains, Ala.	Acute Gastritis.	Williams, U. V.	Bridgesport, Ky.	Apoplexy.
Kindbrough, A. H.	Paris, Ill.	Inflammation.	Willis, T. H.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Intermittent Fever.
Kindburcher, D.	Springfield, Ohio.	Sleep.	Wilson, J. W.	Blacks & W., Va.	Conservative Influence of Pain.
King, A. C.	Oxford, Miss.	Typhoid Fever.	Wright, A. C.	Bowling Gr., Ky.	Amenorrhoea.
King, E. C.	Walling's Ferry, Texas.	Malaria.	Young, G. K.	Staunton, Va.	Venesection.
King, J. T.	Blue Wing, N. C.	Opium and its Effects.			

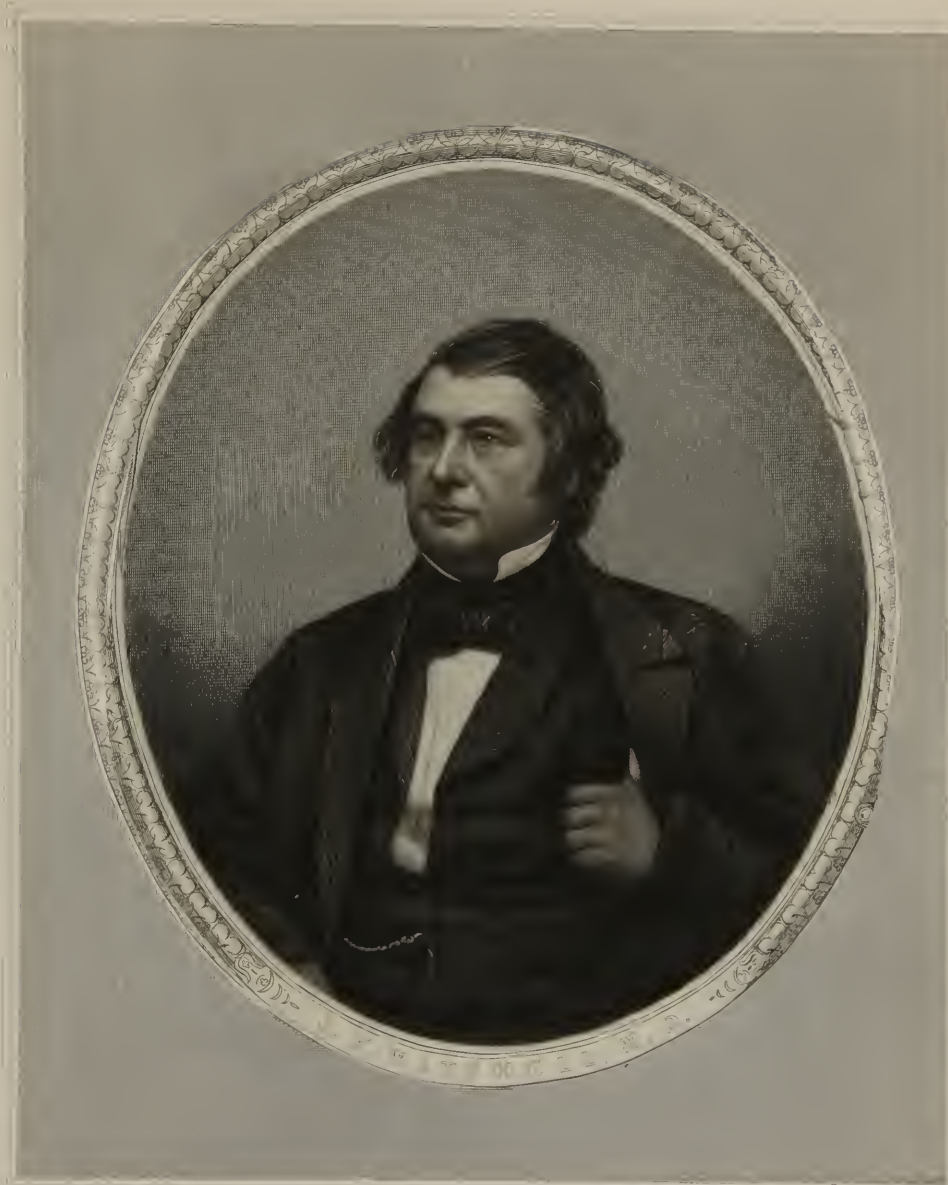






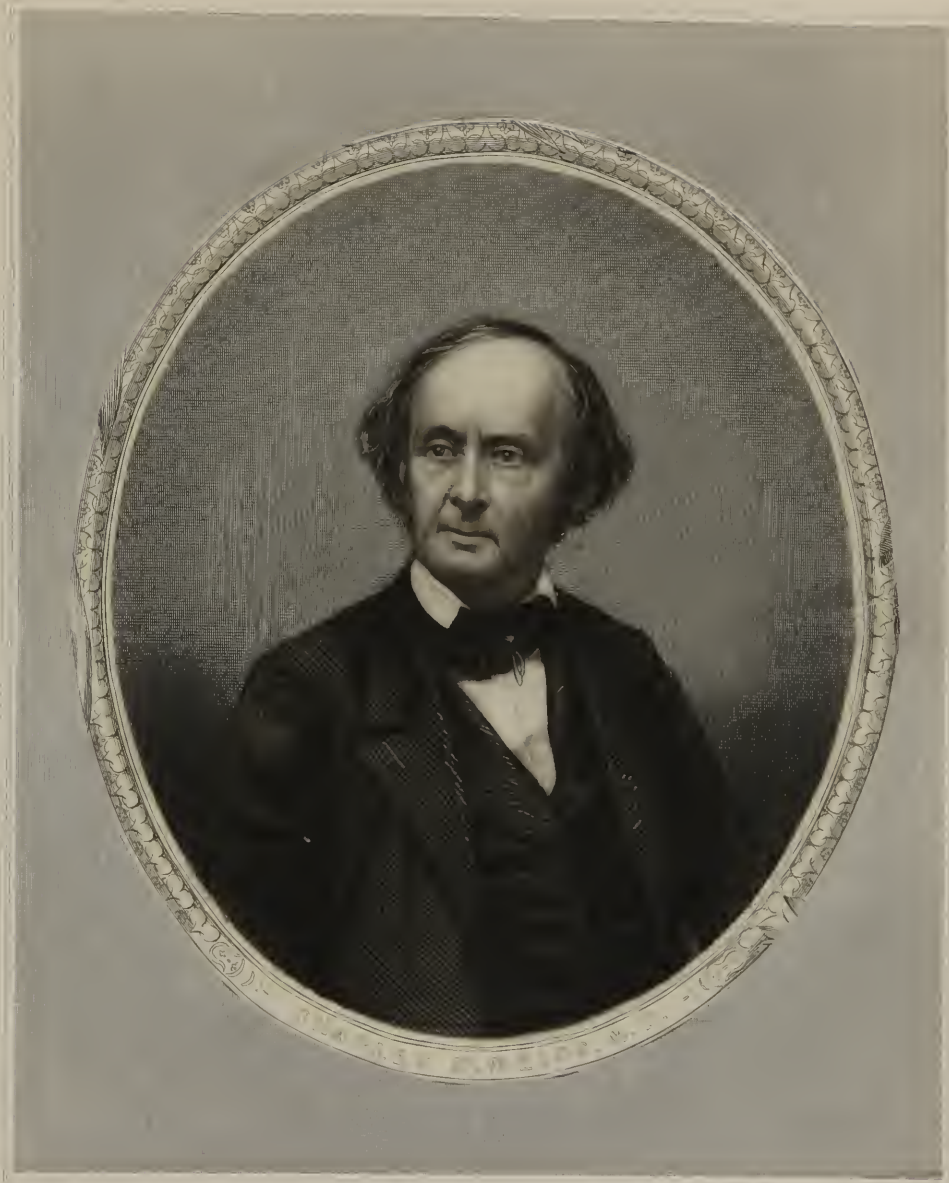




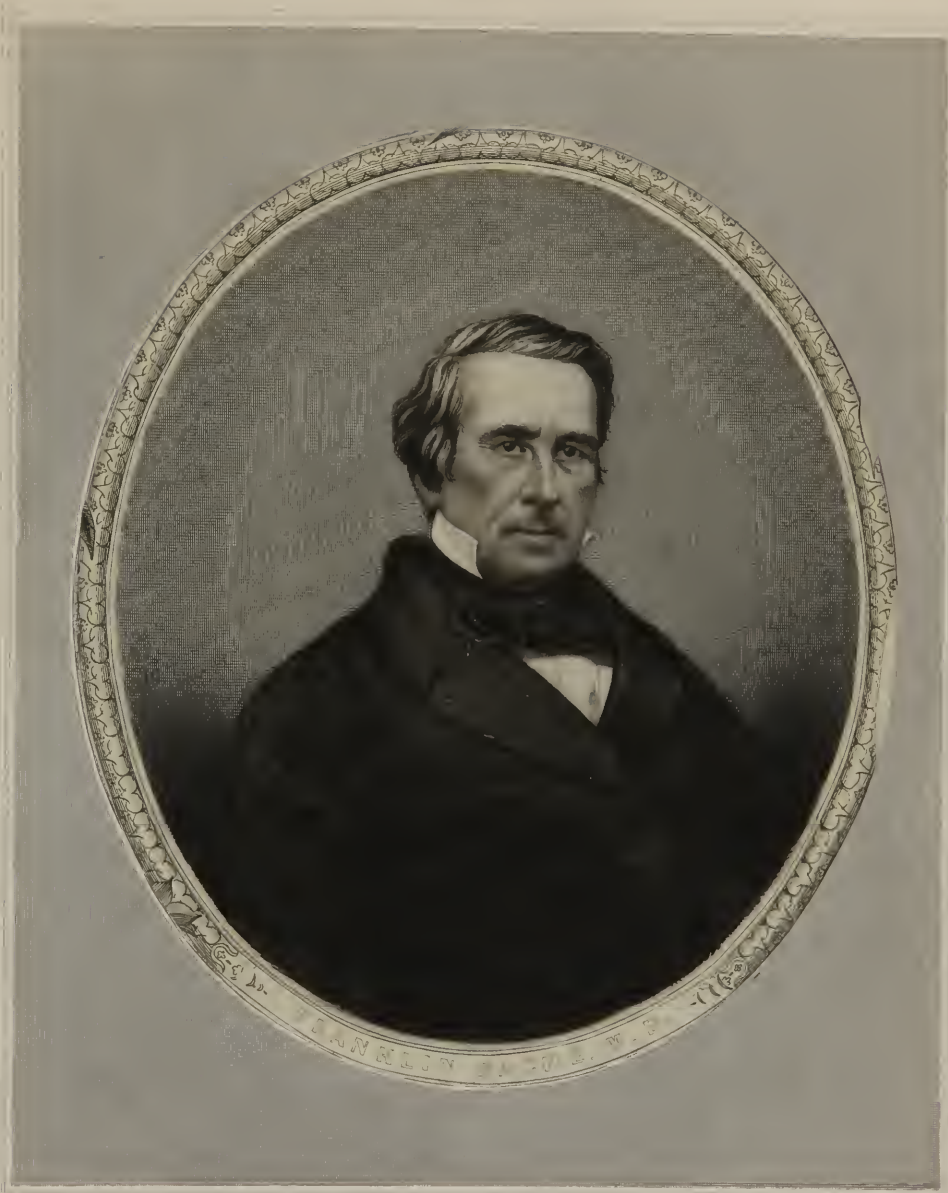














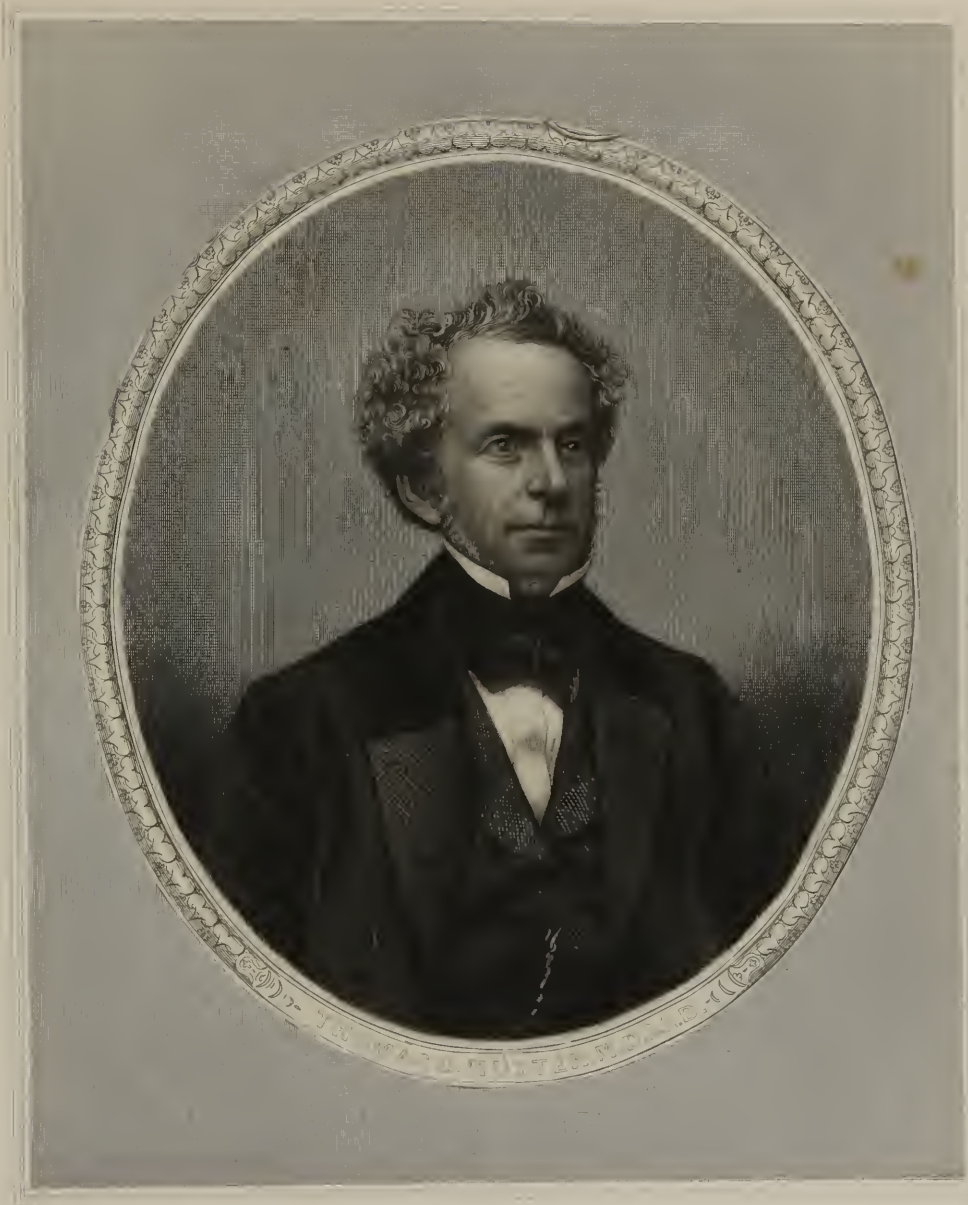




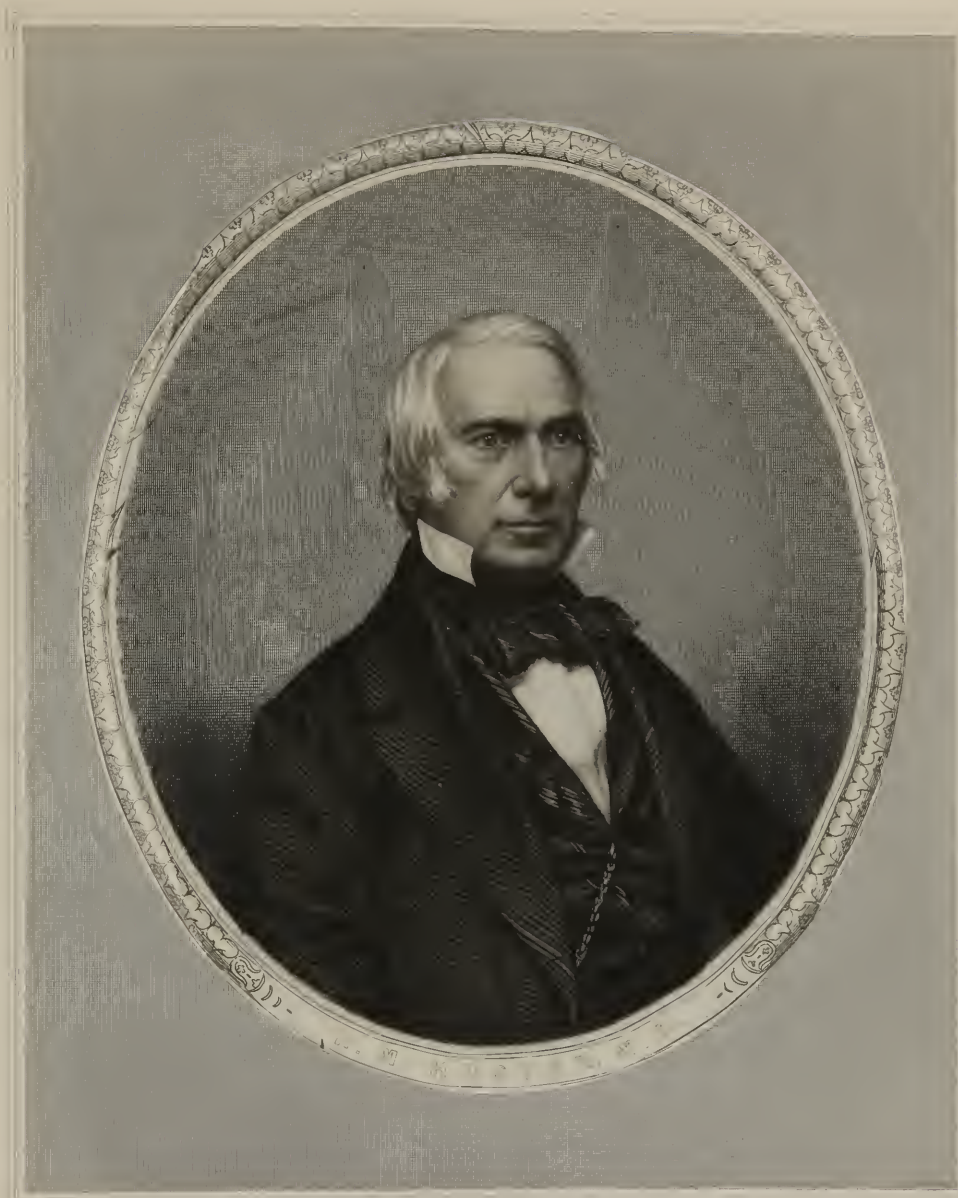














1511

